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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny. High, 75-80 (23-27). Tomorrow: Little change. High, 75-80 (23-27). LONDON: Occasional showers. Temp. 70-80 (21-27). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's low, 65-69 (18-21). (METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE: Occasional rain, 65-66 (15-19). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 65-70 (19-21). Yesterday's low, 55-65 (13-18).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 5

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Safeguard's 1st Big Test A Success

ABM Intercepts Missile in Pacific

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—A long-range Spartan anti-missile successfully intercepted a Soviet missile in the Pacific Ocean Friday in the first major test of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

Announcing the test today, Assistant Secretary of Defense Niel A. Henkin said that neither the missile nor the target carried an explosive warhead, but that ground-based interceptors indicated that the Spartan interceptor, which in a real situation would carry a nuclear warhead, "flew close enough to target nose cone to have caused its destruction."

The Spartan was fired from the site defense test complex on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific. A Minuteman was lifted from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, 4,300 miles away.

"Outside Atmosphere" Mr. Henkin said the interception took place "outside the earth's atmosphere." The Spartan is designed to make interceptions at altitudes of about 400 miles and beyond, where enemy warheads begin to re-enter the atmosphere and dive toward their targets.

A second missile in the Safeguard system, the Sprint, has a much shorter range and is designed to intercept those missiles that get past Spartan or arrive such numbers that Spartan cannot handle all of them.

During the Aug. 28 flight, the Spartan was guided to its target by a prototype of Safeguard's missile radar, which it located on Johnston Atoll.

In 1962 and 1963, when the U.S. was experimenting with Safeguard's predecessor, the Nike-Zeus system, the Army also reported successful night-flight interceptions of ICBMs launched from California, but last week's were the first ever carried out in the daytime.

The test was the first of a series of intensive program of testing from Kwajalein for the Spartan and Sprint missiles.

It will include flights against a Minuteman Atlas and Titan II, and Polaris submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

The program progresses, the Army is also expected to fly its interceptors against several of these missiles with multiple warheads.

The controversy about Safeguard centers not on the ability to intercept, but on the ability to discriminate between hundreds or possibly thousands of decoy missiles mixed in with real warheads, and about the potential vulnerability to a nuclear attack.

Fiery Chunks Fall on U.S., Likely From Soviet Satellite

BEAVER, Okla., Aug. 31 (UPI).—A 300-pound chunk of charred metal weighing hundreds of pounds fell in the atmosphere over the U.S. Air Force said today.

The objects fell on rural areas near Beaver, Okla., Texas, and Kan. No one was injured and no damage to property was reported. The objects were found.

The North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) at Colorado Springs, Colo., said today that the objects probably were from the Soviet satellite Cosmos-316.

"The metal objects reportedly fell in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are very likely from a Soviet satellite launched last year," NORAD said, adding that the Air Force had detected the decay of the Soviet satellite along a path where the objects were found.

The satellite, Cosmos-316, was launched Dec. 23, 1969, by the USSR, NORAD said.

NORAD maintains and catalogs objects orbiting the earth and even a "trade war."

Mr. Stans was warm in his praise of the bill, which would lead to some new import restrictions. He said it was "a remarkable piece of work" by chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., and the committee.

The secretary was the first cabinet official to comment publicly on the bill, and the circumstances were unusual. He had called a small group of importers to his office to discuss the issuance of a booklet of his speeches urging business to become more engaged in solving the nation's social and environmental problems—but he was willing to answer questions on the trade bill.

He stressed that any future foreign retaliation against U.S. exports, under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), would have to be limited in dollar value to the losses the exporting country had suffered in the U.S. market. And he said that because the bill is not aimed at rolling back imports but rather limiting their growth in some products, specifically textiles and shoes.

The wide discretion given the President in administering the new law, particularly the quotas for textiles and shoes, won particular praise from Mr. Stans. He said that if the bill were enacted, as he expects, it would be "inconceivable" that Japan and other textile exporting countries would not negotiate new agreements with the United States, presumably permitting a higher level of imports than the formula in the bill.

"And then the problem will be over," he said.

He also was untroubled by the provisions altering the "escape clause" section of the present law, which allows the President to take various ways to make import relief easier to obtain. In particular, two highway patrolmen were shot last night and one was critically wounded in an incident in



An armed Ambonese at the Indonesian Embassy. The picture is that of Gen. Suharto.



Taswin Natadiningrat, Indonesian envoy, to The Hague.

Stand Off Police 12 Hours

Indonesians in Holland Seize Envoy's Home, Kill a Guard

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31 (Reuters).

Armed separatists today held the home of the Indonesian ambassador here for more than 12 hours, shooting dead a policeman, threatening to kill the ambassador's family and forcing President Suharto to postpone a state visit to Holland.

Thirty-two youths, armed with pistols and Sten guns, finally surrendered to the police tonight, filing out of the building which they had stormed in the early hours of this morning.

Dutch Prime Minister Piet de Jong, Foreign Minister Joseph Luns and Vice-President of the Privy Council Louis Beel watched

from a nearby house as the daylong drama came to an end.

The separatists came out shouting and giving the clenched-fist salute. They were disarmed and driven immediately to the nearby Scheveningen jail.

Earlier the separatists had announced that their hostages—who included the ambassador's wife and two daughters, the embassy second secretary and other staff—would be shot one by one until their demands were met.

The killings were to have started at 8 p.m., but at 4:30 came the surrender.

The ambassador, Gen. Taswin A. Natadiningrat, spent the day under police guard at a nearby hotel after escaping from the residence this morning.

The Ambonese separatists, who want independence for the South Molucca Islands, demanded round-table discussions under United Nations auspices between their leader, J.A. Manuessa, president of the self-styled "Republic of the South Moluccas," and Mr. Suharto.

Police said the assault on the embassy residence began at 5:30 this morning when hundreds of young Ambonese arrived brandishing Sten guns and revolvers. A Dutch policeman on guard duty was shot dead, and another was taken hostage.

Having established themselves inside the building, the invaders fired on anyone entering the grounds.

About 100 armed police supported by four armored cars of the elite Royal Constabulary were rushed in to surround the ambassador's home, in the residential suburb of Vaassenar.

Machine guns were trained on the building, and contact with the invaders was made by bull horn as police took up positions in nearby buildings.

Prime Minister de Jong set up temporary headquarters in a nearby villa, where he was joined by Foreign Minister Luns.

Suharto Puts Off Visit In Jakarta it was announced that the Indonesian president was postponing his state visit to Holland, which was to have begun tomorrow. The announcement came an hour before he was due to leave the Indonesian capital.

An announcement in The Hague said the visit would take place at a later date.

Later Mr. de Jong told a press conference that the Indonesian president was postponing his state visit to Holland, which was to have begun tomorrow. The announcement came an hour before he was due to leave the Indonesian capital.

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U.S. Sends Israel Arms For a Mideast 'Balance'

Nixon Cautious on Idea Of U.S.-Soviet Peace Unit

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 31 (NYT).—President Nixon, in a television interview this morning, sought to dissociate himself from a suggestion by one of his own senior officials that the United States is prepared to join the Soviet Union in a peace-keeping force if the Middle East crisis is settled.

Asked about the suggestion, he replied: "I would not comment on it at this time. I do not believe that suggestions of that type, well-intentioned as they are, are going to be particularly helpful at a time when the Jarring mission is going forward."

Gunnar V. Jarring, Sweden's ambassador to the United Nations, is heading efforts in New York to work out a settlement between the Arabs and Israelis during the 90-day cease-fire now in effect.

The possibility of a joint peace-keeping force was raised here a week ago in a private background briefing for news executives. There was some suspicion that it might have been a trial balloon, although another senior official has since said privately that the idea of a joint force operating under UN auspices had been seriously discussed within the administration.

Judging by his remarks today, Mr. Nixon was not impressed by the reception to the proposal—largely unfavorable among Arab and Israeli diplomats—and he seemed also to feel that mention of it was premature. It was not clear whether the President was seeking to throw cold water on the idea or only forestall further discussion of it at this time, but he added:

"All the Facts" "We have at least the beginning of possible talks, and now for people from the outside, whoever they may be, in government, out of government, to make this suggestion or that suggestion as to where we move without moving all the facts—I don't think would be particularly helpful. So I will not comment on it."

Mr. Nixon's comments came during an 18-minute interview with John Hart and Bernard Kalb on a new morning newscast produced by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The interview was taped at the Western White House Saturday afternoon.

The President made these other points:

● "The great issue of our time is whether the country can successfully reconcile grievances and differences of opinion within 'constitutional processes' or whether groups would resort with greater frequency to 'civil disturbances.' He said other free nations are confronted with the same question and afflicted by the same problems.

● He expressed relief that "this summer has not been the hot summer that we expected." Mr. Nixon was apparently referring to the absence of major upheavals in the ghetto areas, although rioting broke out yesterday in a Mexican-American section of Los Angeles following an anti-war demonstration.

● He said he expected no dramatic change in the outcome of its queries

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Shipments Were Pledged To Mrs. Meir in July

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The Nixon administration disclosed today that the United States is shipping weapons to Israel during the current Middle East cease-fire so that "the arms balance does not tip against Israel."

In making this disclosure—the first official acknowledgement by the United States that arms are flowing to Israel as part of the assurances that led Jerusalem to accept the truce—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird warned Congress against delays in approving funds needed to finance these shipments.

In a letter to Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Mr. Laird said that congressional failure to enact rapidly the military sales bill, under which credits for arms to Israel would be provided, "could mean that vital funds would not be available for the maintenance of the military balance in the Middle East."

"With regard to arms deliveries to Israel during the 90-day cease-fire, we are taking such steps as are necessary to assure that the arms balance does not tip against Israel," he continued.

Defense Department officials said later that Mr. Laird's statement may be construed as meaning that arms are being delivered to Israel during the truce which began last Aug. 7.

Other administration officials said the shipments were being made in fulfillment of a personal commitment by President Nixon to Israeli Premier Golda Meir last July.

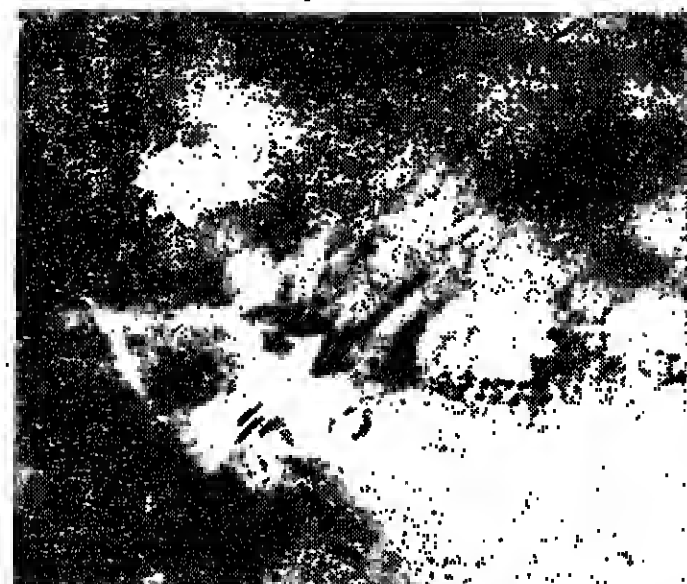
Mr. Nixon was said to have promised that the United States would supply the Israeli armed forces with needed equipment so that Israel's security would not be threatened during the truce designed to bring about Middle East peace talks at the United Nations.

The administration's announcement of the arms shipments came as Israel cautioned the U.S. government that the continuance of the peace talks—initiated last week by the UN special representative for the Middle East, Gunnar V. Jarring—and even the maintenance of the cease-fire were being jeopardized by continued truce violations by Egypt.

At the State Department, Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey declined to comment on the Middle East situation.

U.S. officials acknowledged, however, in private conversations that the administration is seriously concerned about the alleged violations. They said that the United States no longer took the view that Israeli evidence of these violations is "not conclusive." Such a judgment was made in an announcement by the State Department Aug. 13.

U.S. officials also said that despite "continued" representations to the Soviet Union and Egypt over the violations, no "satisfactory" response has been forthcoming.



PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF—An Israeli Air Force aerial photo, which is said to show an Egyptian SAM-2 missile battery set up 11 miles from the Suez Canal. This photo, dated Aug. 28, is the third of a series presented by Israel. The two others, dated Aug. 22 and Aug. 26, showed the developing stages of construction of ramps.

Israel Reports New Missiles Along Entire Canal Front

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Israeli reconnaissance has detected evidence of further missile deployments and construction of new launching sites along the entire length of the Egyptian bank of the Suez Canal, according to a complaint made today to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

The complaint, the eighth since the American-sponsored cease-fire and military standstill went into effect Aug. 7, came amid signs that Israeli government patience at the alleged truce violations was wearing thin.

Premier Golda Meir told a trade-union audience this morning that Israel was again in "difficult negotiations" with the United States over the Nixon administration's apparent failure to safeguard the standstill agreement, which was intended to launch Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's reported views, that there is no point in pursuing the diplomatic efforts while the cease-fire is being violated, appeared to be gaining strength inside the government before what is regarded as a crucial cabinet meeting scheduled for tomorrow.

The United States government has indicated to Israel its recognition of alleged Egyptian cease-fire violations in the standstill zone, highly placed Israeli government sources said yesterday, the Associated Press reported.

The officials said Israel was told of American recognition of the violation in the course of bilateral contacts between the two countries. They said that the United States was withholding public acknowledgment pending the outcome of its queries

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

14 Policemen in 3 Cities Shot; 1 of 9 in Philadelphia Dies

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP).—Fourteen policemen in three cities were shot over the weekend. Nine of them were shot in Philadelphia and one of them died.

In Los Angeles, one person was killed in Mexican-American rioting and in Washington, D.C., two foreign missions were bombed and a bombing of a third was thwarted.

Philadelphia police said patrolman Frank Eckman was hit in the leg when he and others crashed through the door of a Black Panther community information center in the North Philadelphia area soon after dawn today. Fourteen arrests were made then.

Three more officers were wounded today in an exchange of gunfire as police raided three other Black Panther centers.

An off-duty policeman was shot five times in the chest this afternoon and police said they arrested a woman near the scene. They said the shooting resulted from a personal dispute and was not connected to the others. Shot was William Salvati, 45, who later was in critical condition in a hospital.

Sergeant Slain Philadelphia police Sgt. Frank Voncollen, 43, was shot dead Saturday night in Cobbs Creek Park.

Earlier, park guard James Harrington, 39, was shot in the mouth while on patrol.

Two highway patrolmen were shot last night and one was critically wounded in an incident in



COOL ADVICE—This sign, in Portland, Ore., is meant to conjure up some calm among the anti-war protesters holding a jamboree there at the same time as the American Legion convenes its national convention.

Cornfeld Back In IOS Board

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Bernard

Cornfeld, founder of Investors Overseas Services, today retained a position on the IOS board of directors today in return for agreeing to drop his suits against the company and some officials.

He also dropped his demand for a special shareholders meeting to elect a new board of directors. Details on Page 4

Has Warm Praise for Mills Bill

Stans Calls Talk of Trade War 'Nonsense'

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans termed "a lot of nonsense" today the charge that the trade bill approved by the House Ways and Means Committee would lead to major retaliation by foreign countries against U.S. exports and even a "trade war."

Mr. Stans was warm in his praise of the bill, which would lead to some new import restrictions. He said it was "a remarkable piece of work" by chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., and the committee.

The secretary was the first cabinet official to comment publicly on the bill, and the circumstances were unusual. He had called a small group of importers to his office to discuss the issuance of a booklet of his speeches urging business to become more engaged in solving the nation's social and environmental problems—but he was willing to answer questions on the trade bill.

He stressed that any future foreign retaliation against U.S. exports, under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), would have to be limited in dollar value to the losses the exporting country had suffered in the U.S. market.

And he said that because the bill is not aimed at rolling back imports but rather limiting their growth in some products, specifically textiles and shoes.

The wide discretion given the President in administering the new law, particularly the quotas for textiles and shoes, won particular praise from Mr. Stans. He said that if the bill were enacted, as he expects, it would be "inconceivable" that Japan and other textile exporting countries would not negotiate new agreements with the United States, presumably permitting a higher level of imports than the formula in the bill.

"And then the problem will be over," he said.

He also was untroubled by the provisions altering the "escape clause" section of the present law, which allows the President to take various ways to make import relief easier to obtain. In particular, two highway patrolmen were shot last night and one was critically wounded in an incident in



Maurice H. Stans

Calm Returns to Amman After Night of Skirmishing

By Eric Pace

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The main command newspaper voiced defiance of King Hussein's government today after a night of skirmishing between commandos, or fedayeen, and government soldiers.

The newspaper Fatah, which is published here, said, "If the government wants a showdown, our revolution will be obliged to take action, but this showdown will be the last, and our armed revolutionary masses will determine the result: inevitable victory."

The harshly worded editorial appeared after this hilly capital echoed intermittently for hours with the sound of fire from army armored cars, guerrilla rocket launchers and mortars, and machine guns and small arms on both sides.

Each side blamed the other for starting the shooting, which was largely into the air.

[The Middle East News Agency said eight people were killed and ten wounded in the clashes—three soldiers, three guerrillas and two civilians, United Press International reported. The wounded included four guerrillas, it said.]

The left-wing commandos welcomed the editorial in Fatah, which is run by the moderate Palestine Liberation Organization. The leftist current slogan here is "All power to the resistance," and they said Fatah's words show that the whole commando movement has moved closer to a final confrontation with the Jordanian authorities.

"The Resistance should assume the power here," said the man known as Abu Laila, who serves as a spokesman for the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He was interviewed at the group's heavily guarded headquarters.

Commandos of all ideological hues charged today that the government started last night's shooting in an attempt to frighten the people of Amman and turn the city against the fedayeen.

Fedayeen Blamed

But Jordanian officials said the shooting began with fedayeen attacks on three army and police buildings in Amman.

Jordanian government leaders used members of the PLO's central committee met separately and together for several hours during the day to discuss the flareup.

Afterwards Jordanian Premier Abdel Monem Rifai told reporters on his doorstep that "everything will be fine."

But Mr. Rifai did not elaborate, and commandos of the leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine were seen manning defensive roadblocks near their headquarters on the city's outskirts.

Critics of the commandos have been saying in recent days that their left-wing leaders want to create chaos here in an attempt to undermine the rule of King Hussein, whom they oppose on ideological grounds. This left-wingers deny, saying that they must "politicize the masses" first.

The commandos said the night's final firing came at 3 a.m. today when, they claimed, army gunners fired shells into the surrounding neighborhood.

Tracer Bullets

There was no comment on this from the government. But it was clear that much of the noise and the spectacular arching of tracer bullets in recent days was the work of the night sky.

Scattered shots echoed through Amman today, but no further fighting was immediately reported. Shops opposite the main post office, the scene of wild shooting last week, were riddled with scores of fresh bullet holes. Many shops remained closed today, along with most schools.

Cairo Holds Scant Hope For Accord

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Fragile hopes held by Cairo that the 90-day cease-fire on the Suez Canal front might lead to a settlement with Israel appeared today to be fading rapidly.

Concern is being expressed here over what are considered Israeli efforts to convince the United States that the United Arab Republic has violated the cease-fire through the movement of anti-aircraft missiles into the 32-mile-wide standstill zone.

The Israeli objective, it is charged, is to withdraw from the peace exchanges undertaken at the United Nations by Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN special representative for the Middle East.

The focus of Egyptian concern is on Israeli demands that the United States, as the sponsor of the cease-fire, bring about a withdrawal of the missiles before the peace exchanges can be resumed.

Although the United States has played down the missile controversy thus far, saying that it had no "conclusive" evidence, Egyptian officials are apprehensive that the missile issue may develop into an emotional obstacle to the Jarring mission.

Anticipating Nixon

Initial Cairo policy toward the Israeli charges, raised soon after the cease-fire took effect 24 days ago, was to ignore them.

Perhaps in anticipation of a crucial review of the Middle East situation tomorrow by President Nixon, in which the missile controversy is certain to be included, the Egyptians are now officially rebutting the accusations.

Yesterday, President Gamal Abdel Nasser charged that the Israelis had raised a furor over anti-aircraft missiles as a means of disrupting the Jarring mission and evading a withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the June, 1967, war.

"These missiles had existed [in the Suez Canal Zone] long before the cease-fire," Mr. Nasser declared at a meeting with a delegation of the World Peace Council. "It is clear that these missiles were the cause of Israeli Phantoms being shot down."



THE SONG HAS ENDED—Festival's over, and to the youths who made the trip to the Isle of Wight, the awakening was rude as they lined up for buses to take them to ferries and on to home—but the melody lingers on.

Isle of Wight Festival Fades Out on a Sour Note

By Bernard Weinraub

ISLE OF WIGHT, Aug. 31 (NYT).—In the chilly dawn breeze, the Isle of Wight festival ended somberly today with Richie Havens singing "Hare Krishna" and mobs of motorcyclists and angry youths ripping down iron fences and smashing lights.

"To think I spent nine months defending these people, saying how peaceful they were, fighting for them," said the exhausted festival promoter, 25-year-old Ron Foulk, shortly after several wooden shops were ripped apart by gangs with iron bars.

"Now look what they've done. They're vandals. Nothing else. I would certainly never organize another festival."

Brief Outbreak

The brief outbreak of dawn violence on the 200-acre festival site, covered with rotting food and empty softdrink cans, marked the tense, but peaceful, weekend pop festival that turned 250,000 young British, Amer-

ican, French, German, Swedish and Danish visitors.

Through last night and early today with thousands leaving the site to wait in mile-long lines for buses to the island's ports and ferries, the stars of the festival began appearing on stage. The weary audience, huddling in the damp cold, heard such performers as Joan Baez and Jimi Hendrix, who played two-and-a-quarter hours and, finally, Richie Havens.

By the early morning, sporadic gangs of motorcyclists began ripping into empty mobile shops that sold frankfurters and popcorn. Mobs of youths, who had watched the festival free from a slope facing the stage called Devastation Hill, surged toward the corrugated iron fences within the festival site.

Ironically, the festival's promoters announced hours earlier that anyone could enter the arena free—a weekend ticket cost \$2 (\$1.20).

Nearly 60 policemen with

German shepherd dogs, and hundreds of the 5,000-man festival security force, moved in quickly to quell the violence.

Mr. Foulk, a partner in Flare Creations, the five-man producing company for the festival, estimated that damage from looting may run as high as \$48,000.

Lunatic Fringe

The police, however, maintained that the site was relatively calm. "It was only the 5 percent lunatic fringe," said Hampshire's head constable and police chief at the festival.

"The vast majority here were decent young people. There was far less violence here than at a normal league football (soccer) match. Our chaps have been getting on famously with almost everyone."

An uneasy, even sour mood, gripped the final hours of the festival. At one point, a local vicar, the Rev. Robert Mowyer, appeared on stage to appeal for help for dozens of penniless teen-agers who either lost or spent their money over the weekend.

The minister was shouted down by a group of noisy youths in the audience. Quickly, the festival's announcer stepped on stage and said in a breaking voice: "I think you're disgusting. You people haven't the manners to listen to that good man. I hope you never visit the island again."

There was considerable doubt that the island would welcome another pop festival—the first one was held last year—or that promoters would package such a show. The large festival is thought to be a fading phenomenon because of high costs. Organizers say they spent \$1.2 million on the Isle of Wight festival.

The festival organizers say their losses may reach \$120,000 to \$144,000. The overall losses may be reduced, however, with recording rights and a film of the festival.

Salaries for hour-long performances by such stars as Leonard Cohen, Tiny Tim, Miles Davis, Joni Mitchell and Donovan proved the largest expense.

Indonesians in Holland Seize Envoy's Home, Killing Guard

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conference that the Indonesian president's state visit would be postponed for 24 hours. He was unable to say whether Gen. Suharto would still stay a full four days or would leave on Friday as originally scheduled.

Mr. de Jong said the Ambonese youths will be tried in the normal way. The Dutch government has made no concessions to them, he said.

Earlier Mr. Manuessa told reporters there had been an agreement with the youths that after surrender they would not be prosecuted for any offense, either in connection with the killing of the policeman or with the occupation of the building.

Vassenaar's Mayor M. Geertsema also denied that any deal had been made. Asked about Mr. Manuessa's statement, he said: "None. They are all guilty of a great many crimes."

Mayor Geertsema said the staff of the Indonesian Embassy residence was maltreated by the Ambonese. Several were beaten up and trussed.

He said the ambassador's wife behaved "very courageously."

The Dutch government had offered her apologies, he said and would also apologize to the Indonesian government.

The arms surrendered by the youths were later shown to the press. They comprised four sub-machine guns, seven revolvers, a sword and a large number of daggers and knives.

Premier de Jong said the Dutch government will hold talks with Mr. Manuessa and President Suharto will be informed of the result. But there will be no talks between President Suharto and Mr. Manuessa, Mr. de Jong said.

In their statement today the youths said they were not just out for slaughter and asked the Dutch nation for understanding for the fruitless struggle for recognition which the South Moluccan people in Holland have conducted for 20 years.

"It is understandable that the youths of South Molucca have now seized the iron hammer to achieve their highest ideal," they said.

The Ambonese organization in Holland, which claims to represent 85 percent of the 30,000 Ambonese people, published the demands of the youths.

It said that, while it regrets the death of the Dutch policeman who was guarding the embassy, it supports the purpose of the youths' action.

Some 12,000 Ambonese left Indonesia for Holland in 1949 when sovereignty was transferred by Holland to Indonesia. Known for their traditional loyalty to the Dutch royal family, many of them had served in the former Netherlands East Indies army. They support the "Republic of the South Moluccas," which seeks independence from Indonesia. For years they have vainly tried to secure international recognition for the "republic."

Shortly after the separate surrender the Dutch cabinet met in extraordinary session to hear a report on the incident from the prime minister.



Mrs. Natadiningrat

Nixon on Peace Force

(Continued from Page 1)

made movement in the Paris peace talks, judging from past experience, but indicated that he still clings to the hope of negotiated settlement at some point in the future.

He expressed unreserved opposition to the McGovern-Bailett amendment, which would set a deadline for withdrawal of all American troops from South Vietnam by the end of 1971. He said adoption of such an amendment, which is scheduled for a Senate vote tomorrow, would remove any incentive for the other side to negotiate a settlement.

Mr. Nixon gave Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew high praise as a "great asset" to the Republican ticket in 1968 and as "a very strong Vice-President" who had done "a very effective job in his travels abroad and in the United States."

Mr. Agnew is due here tomorrow night following his Asian tour and will confer with the President Wednesday.

Stans Backs Trade Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Stans disputed estimates that the new provisions might apply to as much as \$5 billion of imports.

A correct figure, he said, is "less than \$1 billion." His reference was to a "trigger" formula applying in situations where imports had reached 15 percent of the U.S. market and were rising rapidly.

When this test was met, the President would have to follow Tariff Commission recommendations for relief, including quotas, unless he found such action contrary to the national interest.

Mr. Stans said actual import reduction under this provision "might be \$100 million—not the massive sums that have been mentioned by opponents of the bill."

The administration still formally opposes the provision for import quotas on shoes. But Mr. Stans appeared relaxed about it. He pointed out that, given the wide Presidential discretion, with numerous options, actual quotas might turn out to be "very limited" as to items and countries of origin.

Senate Seats In Saigon Go To Buddhists

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Anti-government Buddhists appeared today to have won ten of the 30 senatorial seats voted on yesterday.

Unofficial returns showed that two Catholic seats, one pro-government and the other regarded as independent, also emerged on top in the nationwide balloting for half the Senate. Sixteen states, each with ten candidates, were in the running.

The election of the Buddhist ticket, which was backed by the activist An Quang faction, is expected to enliven the Senate rather than present any real problems for President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Analysts said the Senate as a whole would remain in control of conservative, essentially pro-government, elements.

Accordingly, there was no concern among President Thieu's advisers in the strong Buddhist showing. Some had said during the campaign that the election of the Buddhist slate would help show Mr. Thieu's critics outside Vietnam that representative government had been broadened under the president.

The hard bloc of opposition senators in the upper chamber would remain at about 15, analysts said, because several of the most ardent critics did not seek re-election. Of the 22 incumbents who ran, 11 were re-elected.

Forum for Complaints

For the Buddhists, however, the election means an important forum for launching their long-standing complaints against dominance by the minority Roman Catholic population. Catholics account for about 10 percent of South Vietnam's population of 17 million and have held about half of the Senate seats.

The appearance of the Buddhist slate, led by Vu Van Mau, marked the first time that the An Quang faction had decided to contest a nationwide election.

Mr. Mau, 56, a law professor who resigned his post as foreign minister in 1963 in protest against Buddhist repression in the government, had decided to run because the country was now at a turning point. He and his colleagues emphasized a program of peace through some form of compromise.

As always in Vietnam, however, the issues in this campaign were far less significant than religion and personalities.

The pro-government slate was headed by Huynh Van Cao, who is popular among the military and had the support of the nation's largest labor union. Apart from five Catholic incumbents, the ticket also included representatives of the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao religious sects.

Running third, according to the unofficial figures, was the group led by Nguyen Van Huynh, the Senate president who has found himself uncomfortable with both the critics and supporters of President Thieu.

Burma Winning a Quiet War With Peking-Backed Rebel

By Henry Kamm

RANGOON, Burma (NYT).—Rebel forces sponsored by the Communist Chinese have made a border region of northeastern Burma a major battleground, inflicting heavy casualties on government forces in three battles since May.

Military observers speculate that the threat in the northeast was mounted by Peking about a year ago, when the Burmese government was pursuing a successful campaign against Communist and Karen nationalist rebels in the Pegu Yoma Mountains north of Rangoon and in the Irrawaddy River delta. The object was believed to have been to divert government troops.

Whatever the goal, the high command refused to be diverted, took heavy casualties in the northeast but wound up the campaign last year. The result, according to observers, has been to restore effective government control in vital regions that had been seriously contested since independence in 1948.

The rebels, who used to harass Burma's vital transportation lines—roads, rivers and railroads—running north to south, have been reduced from a major force to a guerrilla force and directed by the headquarters of the clandestine Burmese Communist party to hundreds hardly daring to come out of hiding in the jungle.

Permanent Revolt

Official sources assert that rebel activity is low elsewhere in the country. Since independence a number of non-Burmese tribesmen—ethnic Burmese make up 70 percent of the population—have been in permanent revolt, each group independent of the other, against the central government's efforts to make Burma a unitary state. It has been easy for China and the Burmese Communist party, which is solidly pro-Chinese, to take advantage of these rebellions to weaken Rangoon's hold over the country.

In March, the Chinese-sponsored rebels forced the Burmese Army to abandon the border town of Kyaukse. The government announced that it had withdrawn the troops because to defend the town would have meant firing into another country, China.

This is as close as Gen. Ne Win's government—concerned about preserving its official neutrality—has come to accusing China openly of serving as a sanctuary for the insurgents.

The last clash took place on Aug. 15, according to official sources. More than 200 government soldiers met a rebel force estimated at 1,000 between Nambham and Kutkai. Nambham is the town on the Chinese border where Dr. Gordon S. Sengupta, who was known as the Burma Surgeon, had his hospital during World War II.

The sources said that casualties were heavy on both sides and that a number of government soldiers were missing.

Highly Regarded

The Burmese Army of 145,000 men has three infantry divisions as its main combat force. It is respected by military experts here as a well-disciplined anti-insurgent force of high morale and good training for the limited war fighting.

The army is supplemented by professional paramilitary force of about 20,000 men.

The principal foreign supplies have been the United States, which in the last 12 years supplied about \$80 million of military aid in the form of sales for nonconvertible local currency. The program is in its phase. Burma has begun its own small arms.

Soviet Trawler Protested by U.S. Canada Fishermen

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 31 (NYT).—Hundreds of commercial fishermen along the Northern Pacific Coast protested over the week at Russian fishing craft playing waters off the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada.

The protest drew an estimated 1,400 commercial boats into the waters of Washington and Oregon and about 400 Canadian boats harbor at Victoria, British Columbia.

American fishermen are the demand of their Canadian counterparts for a 200-mile territorial limit. Men of both countries point specifically at constant fishing of Russian fishing craft in the present 12-mile territorial boundaries of both countries.

At a Saturday meeting, fishermen in Victoria, Canada, Fisheries Minister Jack Davis, commercial fishing interests were taking an active part in what he has scheduled with Russians on Sept. 21 in Oct. Mr. Davis said the meeting set to discuss complaints of boats in Canadian waters.

Peking Assails Trip by Agnew

HONG KONG, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Communist China today blasted Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's "god of plague" and pictured a visit to Asia as a move to stir American "aggression" there.

An article, signed "Comments in Peking," Journal of Peking, declared that the Vice-President's visit to Taiwan was "another provocation against the Chinese people."

The commentary, the first in a series of attacks on the Agnew Asian tour, appeared in the Peking paper as the Vice-President arrived in Honolulu before reporting President Nixon.

The article said that his Bang visit was "aimed at driving in the mercenaries to the battle in Indochina to stir up a hot fodder for U.S. imperialism."

Charge in Sarapo Des

LIMOGES, France, Aug. 31 (NYT).—A 34-year-old biology student charged with homicide, drunken driving and possession of a handgun, was shot dead yesterday in a highway crash.

The victim, Lucien Francois-gene, was said by police to have crashed his auto, which was carrying a wife and two children, in turn into a tree.

'Amendment to End the War Is Expected to Lose in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Legislation to pull all U.S. troops out of Vietnam by 1972 appears to have a long-anticipated Senate vote tomorrow. But war or peace, backers proclaim strategic dividends.

The so-called "amendment to end the war" looks as if it will fall several votes short in a roll call.

But doves say they'll show enough strength to reflect the sharp divisions throughout the nation over the war, and they view the precedent-making chance to diminish combat and withdrawing all U.S. military forces by the end of the year.

The President would be given 60 days to suspend and then to suspend active combat to "draw a line" and present danger to U.S. troops after first obtaining congressional approval.

Fiery Chunks Fall on U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

of metal fell on a ranch near Adrian.

"The fellow who worked the farm was out there. This thing landed within 300 yards of him," the sheriff said. "It stamped the cattle."

He said it was four feet long and nine inches wide, had numbers on it and was charred.

A group of Kansas oilfield workers said a piece of metal seven inches long and five inches wide fell about five miles north of Pratt Aug. 28.

They said it had holes in it, apparently where bolts had been fitted. It was white-hot when it hit and buried itself 18 inches into the ground.

The workers said it sounded "like a tornado" when it fell. Using chains, they removed it from the ground and took it to the local sheriff's office.

"It's man-made," said Capt. Richard Tookbaugh, chief of information at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma of the piece that fell there. "It's got numbers on it but there's not much you can make out."

NORAD said most satellites and other objects in space usually burn up upon reaching the earth's atmosphere.

WEATHER

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SOUTH CAROLINA	23	73
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By Abolishing National Quota System

1965 Immigration Law Molds Different U.S. 'Melting Pot'

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The pattern of immigration into the United States has been drastically altered by legislation of the mid-1960s.

The British, Irish, Dutch and Germans, who once flooded to these shores and made America the "melting pot" of nationalities, are fast becoming today's vanishing Americans.

Their places are being taken by increasing numbers of Filipinos, Indians, Greeks and Portuguese as well as Africans and people from the West Indies, once conspicuous because they were so few. The drastically altered pattern of immigration now appears fixed. It is the result of legislation passed in October, 1965, that became fully effective in July, 1968.

The new law abolished the old

national origins quota system, which sought to keep the same ethnic balance in immigration as was reflected in the population census of 1920. It ended the system that for 40 years had welcomed northern and western Europeans while admitting only a trickle of southern Europeans, Orientals and Africans.

Allocated by Nations

Under the old system, immigration quotas were allocated by nations. Thus, Britain was allotted 55,361 visas a year and Germany 25,214, while Japan received 185 and the Philippines the minimum of 100. The combined quotas for Britain, Germany and Ireland amounted to 80 percent of the immigrants permitted from the Western Hemisphere, including Europe, Asia and Africa.

While Britain had between 40,000 and 50,000 uninvited visas under the old system, Italy's annual quota was 5,500, and more than 200,000 of its people were waiting for hard-to-get visas as immigrants to this country.

To correct this and to put all potential immigrants on a first-come first-served basis, the new law allocated 170,000 immigrant visas a year to Europe, Asia and Africa and 120,000 to the Western Hemisphere. A ceiling of 20,000 immigrant visas was fixed for each country of Europe, Asia and Africa.

At the same time Congress wrote into the new law a "family unity" policy giving a clear priority to relatives of U.S. residents seeking immigrant visas and, in theory at least, making it easier for job-seekers and refugees to become citizens. The net effect of these changes was to make many more people eligible to enter the United States.

View Is Changed

Liberalizing the eligibility rules and creating separate preferences for relatives resulted almost immediately in a flood of immigrants from countries that formerly had low or minimal quotas. The same factors made it much more difficult for Canadian and Irish immigrants.

In 1968, for instance, Canada had the 11th of the top ten countries originating immigrants to the United States with 40,013. In the fiscal year ended last June 30, it had dropped to tenth place with 12,263, according to preliminary official figures. Similarly, Britain, which was in third place in fiscal year 1965 with 26,537 immigrants, dropped in fiscal 1970 to eighth place with 13,955.

In the same period, Germany went from fourth place with 25,357 to 14th, with 9,263. Ireland, which in the 1965 period provided 5,583 immigrants, went to just over 1,000. The Philippines, which had the minimal 100 immigrant visas in 1965, went to 5,649 a year later and last year to 25,428 and first place among Eastern Hemisphere nations.

Similarly, Italy went from 10,344 to 24,465, including immigrants not subject to numerical limitation. Greece dropped to 16,541, and China, including Hong Kong and Taiwan, had become the world's fourth largest supplier of U.S. immigrants with 16,297.

Although the new law was intended to eliminate long waiting lists of visa applicants, it has had the opposite effect. This has been true of all of the Western Hemisphere countries. Such independent countries are not subject to the 20,000 national ceiling but all potential immigrants must compete for visa numbers under the 120,000 hemisphere total.

The result has been the creation of a 13-month backlog of 160,000 applicants, and officials say this situation will get worse before it gets any better. The backlog is even worse in most countries of Europe and Asia.

A number of recommendations have been submitted to Congress by the State Department, designed to ease the backlog of demand and to expand the number of professional and ordinary job-seekers hoping to emigrate to the United States.

Canada, Mexico Policy

Another proposal involving a radical departure from present policy is to limit Canada and Mexico to the 120,000 ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigration and would create separate limitations of 35,000 for each country. The proposed limitation would approximate the average annual Canadian demand prior to 1968 as well as the total annual immigration from Mexico subject to numerical limitation during the last two fiscal years.

The limitation applying to the rest of the Western Hemisphere would be reduced under the proposal to 80,000 annually.

Although a complete breakdown of immigration statistics for the year ended last June 30 is not yet available, they are close enough to those for fiscal 1969 that the representative. It was in the 1969 fiscal year, moreover, that the new law passed in 1965 became fully operative.

In that period, 358,579 immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of the total, 38,788 were already here as temporary residents and 319,791 entered as immigrants.

7 Feared Dead in Crash

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Aug. 31 (AP).—The wreckage of a four-engine Air Force transport plane carrying seven men was found yesterday on the side of Mount Pavlov, about 35 miles north-east of the crash's destination in the Aleutian Islands. The plane disappeared Aug. 28 on a flight from McChord Air Force Base, Wash. There was no sign of life in the wreckage.

Goldwater Blocks Aide To Rogers

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The State Department has bowed to pressure from Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., and withdrawn the appointment of a new department spokesman whom the senator found "generally obnoxious" because of a story he wrote for The New York Times during the 1964 presidential campaign.

Sen. Goldwater, who discussed the case with Secretary of State William P. Rogers on the phone, wrote the secretary that he could expect "trouble" if he went through with the appointment. Mr. Rogers' special assistant, Robert J. McCloskey, said Saturday that the secretary had left the decision up to him and other department officials.

The man in question is Arthur J. Olsen, 49, former United Press and New York Times foreign correspondent in Germany, Poland and Argentina. The article objected to Mr. Olsen, who wrote from Bonn for The Times on July 14, 1964. It stated that Sen. Goldwater, then on the verge of winning the Republican presidential nomination, had been in "frequent and friendly correspondence" with the Sudeten-German leader Hans Christoph Seebohn and "other conservative West German politicians."

Chastised by Cancellor

Mr. Seebohn, now dead, then was the transport minister in the Ludwig Erhard cabinet but had just been chastised by the German chancellor for a militant speech to the Sudeten-German expellees from Czechoslovakia. Mr. Seebohn had demanded the return to Germany of those border lands of Czechoslovakia that Hitler had taken, but that were returned at the end of World War II.

The Seebohn incident, together with reports that Sen. Goldwater would spend a post-nomination vacation in Germany with Lt. Gen. William Quinn, an old friend, and accounts of approval of the senator's nomination by rightist German groups all helped portray the GOP standard bearer as an extremist, much to the joy of the Democrats.

At the time, Sen. Goldwater denounced as the "damnedest lies" reports of such alleged links between himself and German rightists.

Sen. Goldwater raised his objection to Mr. Olsen shortly after Mr. McCloskey announced on Aug. 13 Mr. Olsen's appointment. In an initial letter to Mr. Rogers, the senator termed Mr. Olsen "personally obnoxious," a term usually reserved to block appointments subject to Senate confirmation.

The spokesman's post, however, is not subject to Senate confirmation.

Senator's New Book

Sen. Goldwater's second letter to Mr. Rogers told the secretary he would expect "trouble" if the appointment went through, but he did not explain the remark. To one of the letters, he attached a copy of a page from his forthcoming book, "The Conscience of a Majority," containing an account of the Seebohn incident and a condemnation of Mr. Olsen's story.

Mr. Rogers was in San Clemente, Calif., yesterday with President Nixon and would not respond directly to a query from The Washington Post. Instead, he directed Mr. McCloskey to read a statement Mr. McCloskey was to make tomorrow. It read, in Mr. McCloskey's name:

"On Aug. 18, we announced the appointment of Arthur Olsen as director of the office of public relations effective Aug. 31. Since then, the department has been made aware of objections to Mr. Olsen's appointment. After serious review of these objections and in light of all considerations, Mr. Olsen and I have agreed that he will remain in his present position as public affairs adviser for the Bureau of European Affairs. I want to say that the department retains full confidence in Mr. Olsen, and to emphasize that the objections to the proposed appointment had no relationship to his performance as an officer of the Department of State. His record as a department officer has been beyond reproach."

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PROTEST FOR A PANTHER—New Haven, Conn., police drag a woman demonstrator in a street from rally during the trial of Black Panther Lonnie McLucas.

Panther McLucas Convicted Of Plot to Commit Murder

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 31 (UPI).—Black Panther Lonnie McLucas was convicted today of murder conspiracy in the 1969 torture slaying of former Panther Alex Rackley.

The guilty verdict was returned in the sixth day of deliberations by a jury of ten whites and two blacks after Superior Court Judge Harold M. Milvey rejected a defense motion for mistrial.

McLucas could be sentenced to 15 years in prison.

He was acquitted of a charge of conspiracy to kidnap and bind with intent to commit a crime. McLucas is the first of eight Panthers—including national chairman Bobby G. Seale—to be tried in Rackley's death. The judge set Sept. 18 as the sentencing date. McLucas left the courtroom smiling. The formal written note requesting a mistrial was delivered earlier today to the judge in his chambers. The defense contended the jury was "apparently hopelessly

deadlocked." The judge rejected the mistrial motion.

McLucas also was acquitted of kidnapping resulting in death, a capital crime.

Defense counsel Theodore I. Koskoff, speaking to a group of more than 150 blacks and whites across from the courthouse, said, "I feel anybody, whether a black or white, can get a fair trial in Connecticut."

"It's a victory for the jury system," he added.

The defense lawyer said he would appeal the conviction. Mr. Koskoff added that he expected a charge of murder pending against McLucas in Middlesex County to be dropped since his client would be placed in double jeopardy if the charge is pursued.

Judge Milvey, in dismissing the jury, said, "I think we have made history on this case. You have indicated to the whole world that you gave this case your utmost attention."

Texans Aid Their Dying (Fake) Doctor

ODESSA, Texas, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—A dying Australian who masqueraded as a doctor and ended up in a Texas jail was granted his last wish yesterday—a flight home for a final reunion with his parents.

The pseudo-doctor is 37-year-old Francis Dalgleish, who is said to be suffering from an incurable kidney disease.

Mr. Dalgleish arrived at the nearby oil town of McCarney in early July, said he was Dr. E. J. Maxwell from Alaska, and went to work at the local hospital.

Though he had only limited veterinary experience, he treated more than 50 patients, performed three appendectomies—and no one faulted his work. The town's two regular doctors were both on vacation.

He Is Unmasked

After his credentials were checked however, he was put in jail, charged with practicing medicine without a license. A few days later he became critically ill.

Doctors in Odessa gave him only a few days to live and Mr. Dalgleish said he wanted to see his parents in Townsville, Queensland, Australia, before he died.

Residents of McCarney and Odessa chipped in to pay his \$600 air fare home and help meet his bill of \$13,500.

Mr. Dalgleish's brother Ian, 25, flew here to complete arrangements. British and Australian authorities waited for mail to grant him an emergency one-way British passport back to Australia.

Ian Dalgleish said before they left yesterday that plans for a reunion at Townsville had been changed. Instead, he said, his brother would be taken straight to a hospital in Sydney and his parents brought there, too.

"We want to get a second opinion on this," Ian said. "As long as he can draw breath there is hope."

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Desegregated Schools Open Peacefully

Supreme Court to Act In Oct. on South's Bid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—White parents picketed and boycotted schools in Stockbridge, Ga., today while scores of schools across the South opened peacefully for the first time on a totally integrated basis.

In Washington, the Supreme Court set Oct. 12 as the date for hearing whether the U.S. Constitution requires a racial balance in the nation's schools.

At Fort Lauderdale, Fla., police investigated a pre-dawn bomb threat at a newly desegregated school but no explosives were found and classes began on time.

Two rural Mississippi school districts which became all-black when they complied with total integration orders last winter apparently will begin the new school year with some white students.

More than 170 white children registered for classes at Indianola, Miss., where the public schools had been attended by 2,615 Negroes and no whites. Most of the returning whites had been attending private schools costing a few hundred dollars per year tuition.

The Supreme Court agreed today to set Oct. 12 for its hearing on whether the constitution requires a racial balance in the school system. The court consolidated six cases in Charlotte, N.C., Mobile, Ala. and Clark County, Ga., involving key issues of racial balance and the means of achieving it.

Some few school districts have delayed openings to let racial bitterness subside, but when all is said and done, 543 school districts in 11 Southern states will have eliminated dual school systems.

Officials set up a "hot line" telephone system in schools and board offices to quell rumors and anxieties about school assignments and bus schedules.

Atlanta sent 110,000 children back to school, but the potential trouble spot was Savannah where eight elementary schools were paired or combined to achieve integration in the 42,000-student district.

In Richmond, Va., Gov. Linwood R. Holton today accompanied his 14-year-old daughter to class in a predominantly black high school.

The school, which was all-black last year, opened today without incident to an estimated 1,800 students, 71 percent of them black and 29 percent white.

Richmond school officials tried unsuccessfully last week to get the Supreme Court to delay opening day. The district must bus 13,000 students out of 50,000-2,500 for the first time to achieve racial balance. School officials say all was "reasonably normal" on the first day.

Editor of Overseas Weekly, Target of Army, Resigns

BOON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The long-time annoyance of officers of the U.S. Army with one of its major dailies, the Overseas Weekly, has led to the forced resignation of its editor, Curtis Daniel.

Mr. Daniel, 35, had served since 1963 as editor of the Frankfurt-based weekly, which enjoys a reputation as the GIs' friend.

He was asked to resign Thursday by Joseph E. Kroesen, the major stockholder of a California concern, Richter Enterprises, Inc., that bought a controlling interest in the paper last spring.

Reached by telephone today, Mr. Daniel said that under the terms of his resignation agreement, he was not in a position to discuss the issues leading to his departure.

However, Overseas Weekly staff members in Frankfurt said Mr. Kroesen had objected to Mr. Daniel's policy of exposing cases of racial discrimination at Army posts.

They also quoted Mr. Kroesen as saying that the editor had "made fun of the generals."

In a telephone interview in Frankfurt, Mr. Kroesen disclosed that he had consulted Gen. James H. Polk, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe at Heidelberg, before he moved against Mr. Daniel. Gen. Polk has frequently voiced irritation with the weekly.

Members of the staff noted that Mr. Kroesen had announced bold plans to expand circulation in the Pacific area and at Army posts in the United States.

The Overseas Weekly sells about 35,000 copies in Europe and about 20,000 in the Pacific area. It has been denied wider circulation by Army commanders, who have refused permission for newsstand sales. A lawsuit on the question filed by the weekly against the United States Secretary of Defense is still pending.

Thant Ends Tito Talks, Leaves for Ethiopia

BELOGRADE, Aug. 31 (AP).—UN secretary-general U Thant left here today after a three-day official visit and "very useful" talks with President Tito and other top Yugoslavs.

He took a plane to Rome, from where he will fly to Addis Ababa for an official visit to Ethiopia and to participate in the proceedings of the Organization of African Unity.

Marine Who Joined Reds Is Back in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—A 21-year-old marine, who said he went over to the Communist side in Vietnam and spent 18 months with the Viet Cong, returned voluntarily to the United States today, the Marine Corps announced.

It said Pvt. John M. Sweney of Babylon, N.Y., flew to New York from Sweden with his parents.

He was taken to St. Albans Naval Hospital for a physical examination, after which he will undergo the normal dewatering conducted in cases of this nature, the Marine Corps said.

Almost 'Party of Extremists'

Meany Sees Labor Veering Away From the Democrats

By Damon Stetson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, gave a discouraging assessment of the Democratic party last week and said trade unionists are no longer attracted to it, as in the past.

In a far-ranging and candid group interview, the blunt-spoken, 76-year-old labor leader described the party as "in a shamble" with

out an effective organization or "an emergent" candidate for 1972. Although he strongly commended President Nixon's foreign policy and his approach toward government employees, Mr. Meany did not go so far as to say that there would be a swing toward the Republican party.

It's "not so much that our people are looking to the Republicans," he said, "but they are looking less to the Democrats because actually, the Democratic party has disintegrated—it is not the so-called liberal party that it was a few years ago. It almost has got to be the party of the extremists insofar as these so-called liberals or new lefts, or whatever you want to call them, have taken over the Democratic party."

Other points made by Mr. Meany in the hour-and-40-minute interview with a group of labor reporters:

Kennedy's Chances

● Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., would have a good chance of getting the nomination if the Democratic convention were held tomorrow because he "has got a real machine." There doesn't appear to be much sentiment among Democrats to give Hubert H. Humphrey another chance, and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, "isn't running" hard enough.

● The Nixon administration is most vulnerable because of continued inflation and rising unemployment, a "gut issue" among working men and women, but trade unionists today are middle-class, concerned about law and order, disturbed by violence and more conservatively oriented than in the past.

● There are some signs that the country is beginning to emerge from the recession and the inflationary spiral, suggesting that wage and price controls are not necessary at this time.

● Top leaders in the labor movement are considering approaches—such as voluntary arbitration—that would permit labor to advance without use of the strike.

Mr. Meany, who has long been a strong supporter of the Democrats, was unusually harsh in his criticism of the party, but he made clear his belief that Mr. Nixon would be in serious trouble in 1972 if the "bad" economic picture continued.

At present, the AFL-CIO president said, the Democratic party is in dire straits, worse even than when Dwight D. Eisenhower was President. Mr. Meany added that Mr. Nixon is well aware of the party's plight.

Asked whether the labor federation would set up its own machinery in congressional elections this year and bypass the Democratic organization, Mr. Meany replied: "There just isn't anybody to bypass. . . . We are not concerned with reviving the party. We are concerned with a specific campaign for a specific individual. . . ."

Judge Injured In Bombing Sues Explosives Firm

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31 (UPI).—A municipal judge who was injured Feb. 2 in a bomb blast that leveled the Shaker Heights police and municipal court building has filed a \$100,000 damage suit against the company that sold the explosives used in the blast.

Judge Manuel M. Rucker, who was hospitalized with severe head wounds after the explosion, filed suit in Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court Friday against the Austin Powder Co.

Judge Rucker said he took the action more to warn sellers of arms and explosives of their liability than to recover damages.

According to Shaker Heights police, the powder company sold more than 100 pounds of TNT to Martin Berns, 21, who police believe set the bomb. Berns apparently died in the explosion, although his body was not found. He was once a mental patient.

Tate Murder Trial Adjourned Again

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The Sharon Tate murder trial was adjourned today for a second time so that defendant Susan Atkins, 23, could be re-examined for severe pains she says she is suffering.

Judge Charles E. Older adjourned the trial last Friday when Miss Atkins complained of a severe pain in her right side and dizziness caused by recurring trouble from an ovarian cyst.

Hippie cult leader Charles Manson, 35, Miss Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel, 23, and Leslie Van Houten, 20, are on trial for a series of murders last year, including the killing of film star Sharon Tate.

20 Die in Train Crash

SALTA, Argentina, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Twenty persons were killed last night when a freight train hit a crowded bus in this northern mountainous province, police reported. Twenty-one persons were injured, some critically.

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Los Alamos Director Honored at Retirement

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., Aug. 31 (UPI).—Dr. Norris A. Bradbury, whose 25 years as director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory almost spanned the history of nuclear development in the United States, received the \$25,000 Enrico Fermi Award Saturday at a ceremony marking his retirement.

The ceremony, on the mountain-top birthplace of the atomic bomb in 1945, was attended by congressmen and nuclear experts. Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, presented the award.

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Voice From the Past

Charles Augustus Lindbergh has played a bewildering variety of roles on the stage of his generation. The gangling youth who electrified the world by his solo flight across the Atlantic; the tragic father of a family afflicted by kidnapping and murder; the advanced aviation technician and pathfinder; the present helper of primitive tribesmen in distress—all of this and more, so closely linked to the haunting prose of his wife, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, made him the subject of serious studies as the archetype of the hero in American life. And now there comes a troubling reminder of another phase of the Lindbergh saga: his part in the vain effort to keep America out of World War II.

Mr. Lindbergh's journal of this period is to be published at the end of the month. His critics have as yet only a condensed survey of the matter contained in a thousand pages of print. But they also have his introduction, his thoughts, looking back, and they go far to explain the storm he created during the great debate on America's course after the Germans broke into Poland.

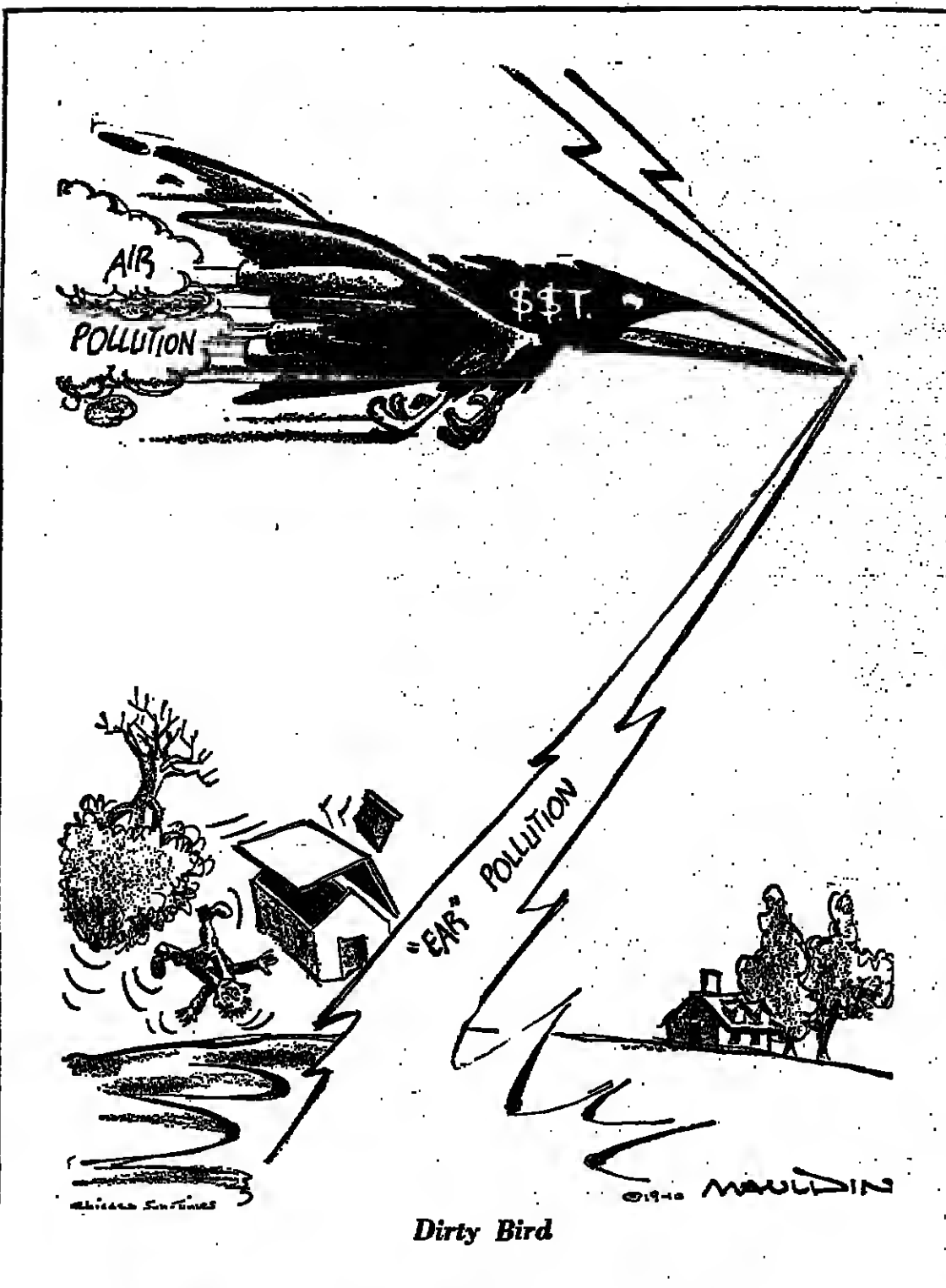
"We won the war in a military sense," writes Mr. Lindbergh, "but in a broader sense it seems to me we lost it, for our Western civilization is less respected and secure than it was before."

That Western civilization is less respected and secure than it was in, say, 1930, is indubitably true. But Mr. Lindbergh confuses the effects of the war, and particularly America's participation in it, with what brought on the war. It was Nazi Germany and, to a lesser extent, Fascist Italy and

Spain, that made Western civilization an ugly parody of its own values; that showed an obscene and brutal face leering from under a military cap; that turned "Western culture into a phrase of reproach." And to the extent that Japan copied their vices, with its own veneer of bushido, the rulers in Tokyo took on their own, great share of the guilt.

The war left many problems in its wake. But it did not originate them. It speeded certain historical processes, hindered others, and unquestionably—as did other great global struggles, from the Napoleonic wars on down—left millions to question the systems and the ideas that had permitted those vast tragedies to mar the world. Hamlet's dilemma, however—whether or not to take arms against a sea of troubles—cannot be resolved simply by concentrating on the question of taking arms. There is also the sea of troubles. Was there, in fact, any other recourse for the United States in 1940 and 1941?

Mr. Lindbergh, apparently, still minimizes the sea and maximizes the arms. Whether he adheres to his original shallow contention that it was British and Jewish propaganda, and the Roosevelt administration, that led America to its choice is not clear. But this is certainly stated in his journals of the day. It has awakened sharp criticism and alarm in many quarters; for today, similar charges can be heard with respect to current foreign difficulties. Academically, Mr. Lindbergh's contribution to history may throw considerable light upon an era of the past. It is the effect it may possibly have upon the present that is unfortunate.



The Sidewalk Citizens And Kenyatta's Gamble

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI—David Njoroge's usually empty days have been punctuated by a touch of suspense for the past two months.

Each morning, the 20-year-old high school graduate abandons the bit of sidewalk that he occupies the rest of the day and chases down a discarded newspaper. He anxiously scans a small column of six-digit numbers, and then sighs with disappointment.

Njoroge and an estimated 150,000 others are wrapped up in Kenya's unusual version of a national lottery. Here, the prize at stake is a job, one of the most valuable possessions of the poverty-ridden continent of Africa.

Salaried jobs are in short supply in Africa, where young men like Njoroge sit vigilantly in front of banks and shops, hoping to find work.

Every year, hundreds of thousands more pour out of schools or off the farms, only to find that new jobs number only tens of thousands. Those without skills, luck or influential relatives join Njoroge on the sidewalk, steadily raising Africa's already volatile social pressures.

Even Kenya's strong president, Jomo Kenyatta, is beginning to feel the heat. With about 600,000 of its 10 million people earning wages (the rest live from farming), Kenya is better off economically than many of its neighbors. But demands to shake up the economy have been growing.

Kenyatta moved to damp these demands with his sudden, unexpected announcement in late May of a plan to increase the labor force by 10 percent at a single bound. Over the objection of some of the government's key economic advisers, Kenyatta in effect ordered employers to take on 10 percent more workers, needed or not.

In return, all wages were frozen at their current level, and unions were forbidden to strike for 12 months. This is the essence of the Tripartite Agreement, so called because it involves employers, unions and the government.

Kenyatta, determined to increase foreign investment and against more radical measures such as nationalization, admits he is temporizing on unemployment. The 10 percent plan, he says, is short-term relief while the search for a lasting solution continues.

But it is becoming increasingly clear that the jobs plan will not even provide much temporary relief. In some ways, it could backfire against the government by raising aspirations unjustifiably.

More than 150,000 jobless registered with the government, which is supervising the distribution of the new jobs. But at a confidential meeting last week of labor, government and business officials, it was disclosed that only 27,000 new jobs can be created during the year of Tripartite Agreement.

Registration was handled by the Ministry of Labor, which gave each applicant a number and which summons them to job interviews with the employers by publishing about 50 numbers in the local newspapers every week.

When David Njoroge was called in, the job offered turned out to be work on a tea plantation for 13 dollars a month, under primitive living conditions. "I did not need the Tripartite Agreement to get that kind of job," he said, after turning it down. "I could work there anytime."

Like most young educated Africans, Njoroge does not want to return to the farm, or be a laborer. He and the others have been led to believe that schooling is the path into the cities, into jobs, clerks or working for the government.

But that is no longer true. A little-noticed but significant move earlier this year, Kenya government dropped its long-standing requirement that university students receiving government aid must offer to work for the government for three years after graduation. The civil service, the country's biggest employer, was saying in effect that it had enough educated people.

"A few years ago, if you had college education you could be a permanent secretary (top civil servant) in a department," said one official here recently. "The it was assistant permanent secretary. Then assistant to the assistant. Now you're lucky to get a job at all."

What Kenya does need is skilled technicians. But few of the seekers who enter the labor market have such skills. Even those who have been to school—like David Njoroge—have had a generalist schooling. Thus, most of Africa is confronted by the same strange paradox: In an ocean of unemployment, islands of jobs at the extreme ends of the scale, such as architects and plantation workers, go begging, because the education system is not yet geared to turning out either architects or competent agricultural laborers as foremen.

Charge of Bias
Thus, the employment plan has raised hopes that it cannot possibly fulfill. Possibly more serious, it has lacerated the tribal hostility that runs deep in this society.

Members of parliament have begun to make veiled allegations that the country's dominant tribe, the Kikuyu, are manipulating the job interviews to get more jobs for themselves. Those who are turned down for jobs are not so subtle. "I was rejected because wasn't a Kikuyu," one job-seeker said bitterly.

"Because the Kikuyu do hold many key positions, the charge is widely believed," said one British businessman here. "But everybody who is turned away, whether Kikili or not, is going to blame their rejection on tribalism, as use that excuse. This could create a lot of hard feeling on all sides."

Despite all this, there is a chance that the Tripartite Agreement may eventually improve the situation here, some economists feel.

Because of the low rate of productivity by the average Kenyan worker, his wages are relatively high, and act as a severe brake on industrial expansion here. Wages have been going up by 2 percent a year, gross domestic productivity by six percent and net employment only by three percent as employers try to keep their wage bill down.

If employers are convinced that the government will honor the implicit promise of the Tripartite Agreement to keep wage increase down to 2 to 3 percent a year over the next three years, they might expand their work forces voluntarily, and more effectively, these economists say.

In that sense, Jomo Kenyatta's gamble may turn out to be better than it looks at the moment. But many here think that the anything like an easy answer to the burden of unemployment.

To Keep a Mideast Peace (Cont.)

In an editorial in this space (THT, Aug. 6) we argued at some length for the idea of a joint Soviet-American peacekeeping force in the Middle East. We put this forth, as we said at the time, not "as a panacea or as a final sure-fire solution, but as something to be tested against the imperatives of the situation and against the merits of other peacekeeping ideas." Since then things have gotten a little ahead of themselves, in our view. First, the idea got caught up last week in one of those Western White House "background" briefings for visiting editors, and was kicked around in the usual anonymous way by a high-level official whose identity we know but cannot reveal under the rules laid down by the White House.

Then the administration apparently got a little edgy about the way it looked in print and began to back away. So there was a rash of headlines that the administration was considering a joint Soviet-American force to police a settlement, if there ever is one, in the Middle East, and then another rash of headlines saying the United States had suddenly cooled on the idea. "The United States has not discussed this with the Soviets or any other government," Mr. Ronald Ziegler said last Thursday. "We are not in the position of pursuing it, nor is there any plan to pursue it."

So where does this leave things—apart from leaving the reading public confused? Our hunch is that it leaves things just about where they ought to be at this stage, with the Nixon administration interested in engaging the Soviet Union in some sort of long-range cooperative participation in the Middle East peacekeeping process, the exact form of which would be impossible to fix at this early stage. There is no inconsistency here. At least we hope there is not, and we say that not out of pride of authorship in the concept but because we thought, and still think, that it makes sense—that in some form it is even inevitable.

And we suspect the administration thinks so, too, assuming there is any validity whatsoever to these White House backgrounders, because the High Official in question is a responsible one and he was speaking with considerable authority. What he said, in effect, was:

That the reality of the Middle East is that the Soviet Union is there;

That the United States has to remain engaged not only politically in the Middle East, but that our presence has to be manifest there in every respect;

And that he hoped that as part of any settlement, the Soviet Union as well as the United States would see it in their interests to become part and parcel of that settlement.

Exactly what this means, in practical terms, was left open. But the possibility was very explicitly raised that it could mean involving the United States and the Soviet Union on the ground, in a practical way, to police security arrangements; if that was the view of both sides, it was said, then it would be something which the United States would have to look at very seriously.

If nothing else, this is a large step forward from the time, not too long ago, when administration officials were talking, for background only, of course, of their plans to "expel" the Russians from the Middle East. Now they are saying that the Russians are there—that is the reality—and that Moscow will have to play an active role in any enduring settlement.

That is good enough for us, and about all we would have expected, at this point in the proceedings, when we put the idea forth early in August. Obviously, when it is not even clear how serious the Soviets are about a settlement, let alone the parties directly involved, it is too early to be getting down to brass tacks with Moscow or other governments on the nature or deployment of outside security forces to verify and inspect and otherwise help enforce settlement terms.

Although some experts apparently see grounds for hope in Soviet party leader Brezhnev's new call for "realism" in the Middle East, there are unfavorable signs as well; the cease-fire could hardly have gotten off to a less auspicious start.

But a process is at work, however falteringly. It points—if it points anywhere—to a settlement after long, hard negotiations which can only be sustained if the cease-fire and the military standstill are kept in force. Already a kind of *de facto* U.S.-Soviet cease-fire inspection is taking place, with each of the two great powers relying on its own surveillance techniques to keep the other honest. Out of this could come a habit, a beginning of mutual confidence, and an acknowledgement of mutual interest upon which could be built more elaborate collaboration in other forms. We don't say that any of this will happen—only that the United States should be thinking of ways to help make it happen if there is in fact a shared desire to have it happen at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Muddled Mideast Policy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—A summit meeting on the Middle East seems to be shaping up for the United Nations this fall. And while nobody can prejudice the results, neither can anybody doubt the need to raise the level of diplomatic effort.

For the latest statements from the Western White House combine with the shoddy organization of the cease-fire to demonstrate that so far Middle Eastern policy has been the plaything of shallow men, full of adrenalin and high-sounding schemes but barren of serious purpose.

Consider, as an example, the

suggestion made at the latest Western White House background briefing for a joint American-Soviet military presence to guarantee a settlement between Israel and the Arabs. It sounds great. It turns out to be a positive menace.

The President himself has repeatedly referred to the Middle East as a powderkeg, like unto the Balkans before World War I. The area seethes with fanatical nationalists, desperate refugees, uncontrolled guerrilla forces, and slightly crazed regimes. Adding Soviet and American troops to that mixture would practically guar-

antee incidents on a day-to-day scale. And on each incident would ride the possibility of World War III.

Besides, the suggestion happens to fly in the face of American policy as enunciated many, many times. It accepts the Soviet military presence in the Middle East which American officials have repeatedly denounced as a threat both to Arab and Israeli independence. And just to make matters worse, the whole idea was broached in the most casual, off-the-cuff fashion without advance notice to the Egyptians, the Israelis, the Arabs, or even Congress.

The same kind of slapdash approach seems to have attended the organization of the cease-fire. From the outset it was clear that the central problem was to monitor the cease-fire so that the Russians and Egyptians did not use the occasion to put into the Suez Canal zone the sophisticated missiles they had been unsuccessfully trying to place there for months.

But the United States accepted an Arab suggestion that the cease-fire begin at midnight. That meant several hours of darkness before and after the deadline—a virtual invitation for the violations which in fact took place. Apparently the staff work on the American side was so sloppy that the advantage of having a cease-fire which began in broad daylight was never even considered.

Similarly with the negotiations themselves. The Arabs wanted talks to begin at the ambassadorial level and at the United Nations headquarters in New York. The Israelis preferred starting at the foreign minister level in a place closer to the Middle East. American diplomats then put forward the clever solution of starting at the ambassadorial level. In the United Nations with an understanding that there would follow meetings at the foreign ministers' level.

Consultation

For better or worse, however, it happens that Israel has a constitutional government politically responsible to an elected parliament. Every issue in the negotiations has far-reaching political consequences. And while the foreign minister might have some leeway in dealing with these matters, a mere ambassador does not.

So the Israeli delegate to the United Nations is called home for consultations after a first meeting. He will probably have to be called back again and again, until the talks reach the political level. And the trip home is not just a matter of minutes from some place close to the Middle East. Since the talks are in New York, days are required. And thus the negotiations will move at a snail's pace until the foreign ministers take over next month.

Perhaps there is no other way to proceed. Maybe the issues are so intractable that all ideas, however nutty and ill-prepared, should be surfaced in the hope that something might just work. Maybe the parties are so wedded to hard-line positions that the only way to get things moving is to kick and shove and push in an indiscriminate manner.

But certainly that is not the long-run prescription for settlement. Peace in the Middle East is not apt to be achieved by mere adrenalin any more than the tides of history can be turned by seven maidens with seven mops. Statesmanship of a high order is required. And the convergence of top political leaders at the United Nations this fall at least makes that a possibility.

Youth and Politics

By Blair Clark

NEW YORK—In the next two months the off-year Congressional elections will produce the greatest outpouring of young political workers in our history. The Children's Crusade has not been decimated, far from it. The ranks of the young in politics have swelled and they are now fixtures in many campaigns.

Too much so, think some of those who were "politicized" in the fervent antiwar efforts of presidential 1968. Indeed, there are people who try to package and deliver The Youth to selected candidates. Some politicians this year, however, fear that all these eager young hands ringing doorbells may put off more voters than they turn on. The image has changed in two years. The neat and clean youth of 1968 are no longer "coming home" from their long-haired alienation from family and flag. They have come to remind some of their elders of mindless violence in the streets, of bombs and the shards of "crashing."

Release of Energy

Still, the ferment of the campuses has released the energetic drive against the war and for different "priorities" in this society. It is there to be used. And so, after Cambodia, we got the Princeton plan to release the students this autumn for two weeks of political activism and it has spread to scores of other campuses.

American politics is the greatest do-it-yourself school there is. There are no rules, very little conventional wisdom (what there is, usually wrong), and it depends on voluntary labor despite the growth industry of professional political management. Until the money comes in to buy and try to manipulate the media, it is strictly amateur, relying on troops of people to perform the tiresome chores of soliciting votes. What better troops than the hordes of the young?

The McCarthy Men

In 1968 they got involved by the hundreds and then thousands in New Hampshire in the McCarthy campaign. In Wisconsin they numbered 12,000 and were a major logistical problem. After that, McCarthy worried about their effect on the campaign, and its effect on them, and wondered why they refused to "hang up their sweat-shirts."

In American electoral history the middle-class activists have been in and out, more out than in. Between crises that stirred them they subsided, leaving it to the regulars, sometimes called professionals. They were there for the Progressive movement, for Wilson on war and peace issues and for FDR during the Depres-

sion. Then they were middle-aged as well as middle-class. There was no such thing as a youth constituency.

Now there is one, and it is not just because of the future vote at eighteen. In truth we are asking the young to bear too much of the burden of strange foreign wars. And then there is the sense that the mature, those who now hold the torch and the power, have faltered if not failed. What will they have to pass on that is not tarnished and flickering? From this generalized but not universal grown-up guilt comes that preoccupation with the young, and the feeling that they have the right to participate in the political process.

Participation is the word and the cliché. Why leave it to the pros or the old and the tired who haven't done so well? So the youth marches—faltering runs: mimeograph machines, coffee parties and canvasses. They are usually liberals and reformers. They are "in the system."

In a real sense, the young political workers are surrogates for us all, doing the job their elders no longer have time and energy for. To the extent that we leave it to them we are surrendering power to them—let no one deceive himself about that. Yet the gerontocracy of Congress hardly seems threatened. And while 300,000, mostly young, demonstrate without in earnest of the White House on Nov. 15, Mr. Nixon watches a football game on television.

These young political activists get too much credit and yet not enough—too much for originating what adults really began and not enough for their hard work and for the ideas they have added. They gave and got a great push from the civil rights movement of the early sixties, when thousands of them went South. Maybe the volunteers of 1968 dimly remembered, but this year's crop cannot recall the deep tranquility of the Eisenhower era or the high hopes of Kennedy. They start almost from scratch.

Of course all this youth activism is channeled mainly toward Democrats and a handful of anti-war Republicans, like New York's Senator Goodell. Even though hard-nosed Attorney General Mitchell has softened lately and bowed sympathetically toward the angry young, most of the GOP wants no part of them. But after all, they have Spiro Agnew instead.

Blair Clark, who served as Senator Eugene McCarthy's national campaign manager in 1968, wrote this article as a Topics column for The New York Times.

International Opinion

The U.S. and Southeast Asia

Hanoi must be relishing the possibility of further American disadvantage in Indochina, for added American commitment can only generate more exploitable opposition both locally and in the United States—in turn weakening the American position in the newly upgraded talks in Paris.

The task of Mr. Agnew, the super-patriot, emerges as more than one of reassurance. It remains to be seen whether he will be blinded by the glittering vision of secure troops and Vietnamese in South Vietnam to the dangers of bending policies to "secure" its neighbors. The United States has its own dominoes problem.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 1, 1895

LONDON—Cricket: The Kent versus Middlesex Match ends in a victory for the latter by an innings. So great an advantage did Middlesex obtain over Kent on Friday last, that very little doubt as to the ultimate result remained. Consequently the attendance at Lord's yesterday to see the finish of the match was moderate not to say meagre. The wicket had worn well considering the number of runs made in the game.

Fifty Years Ago

September 1, 1920

GENEVA—At last the League of Nations, the Wilson orphan, has found a place whereon to lay its head. It has bought the Hotel National here and is now installing itself in one of the most attractive buildings in Geneva. The site of the hotel is one of the best in the city, with grand terraces overlooking the Lake of Geneva and facing the mountain of Savoy. It is perhaps fitting that the home be in a neutral country.

Letters

Gesundheit

I was pleased to read in the Aug. 24 edition of the International Herald Tribune that the National Guard M-16 rifles for use in "putting down riots and student disorders."

It is good to know that the military authorities in the U.S. are finally beginning to deal seriously with the multitudes of thrill seekers who seem to thrive on riot stick and buckshot wounds. With any kind of luck at all the "disident problem" may soon have been alleviated by a few frightened service station attendants in Army uniforms who forget that their weap-

ons were set on "fully automatic when they sneezed."

If accidents of that nature don't provide enough firepower to do the job, then some weaker colonel may eventually have to give an official order to fire.

I feel confident, in any case, that the issuance of M-16 rifles to the National Guard will ultimately prove to be the most effective means yet devised for ridding our campuses of students or other ghettos of poor people.

If certainly won't be the first time in history that genocide has been found to be the most efficient way of dealing with "problem" groups, although it may well be the last time.

RICHARD D. CUNNINGHAM, Newmarket, England.

Editor: Walter M. Thayer.

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Urges For to Quit Nancy

Chaban-Delmas Says He Risks All, Would Resign if Beaten

BORDEAUX, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said today that he was risking everything, including the premiership, in a by-election here in which he will be opposed by Radical Socialist leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

At a press conference here, Mr. Chaban-Delmas called on Mr. Servan-Schreiber to give up the parliamentary seat which he won in Nancy, eastern France, earlier this year.

"Tuesday" morning's Figaro quoted the prime minister as saying that he would ignore Mr. Servan-Schreiber during the campaign if the Radical Socialist leader did not resign his Nancy seat in the Assembly.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who had failed to force a united non-Communist opposition front against the prime minister, registered as a candidate in the Bordeaux election a

few minutes before the deadline at midnight last night.

He has said that if he wins in the Sept. 30 voting, he will give up the National Assembly seat for Bordeaux, keeping his seat in Nancy, and causing a new by-election.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas will also be forced to give up the seat if he wins because of the French law that government ministers may not sit in parliament. The election was caused by the death of Mr. Chaban-Delmas's previous substitute.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who has won successive elections here for 25 years, told the press conference that Mr. Servan-Schreiber would be a "pseudo-candidate" unless he gave up his Nancy seat.

"He risks nothing. If he is beaten he will return to Nancy," said the prime minister, who is also mayor of Bordeaux.

"But if the prime minister that I am, and the mayor of Bordeaux that I am, is beaten, in the next hour he will be neither prime minister nor mayor of Bordeaux any more," he added.

"On one side there is a man who risks nothing and on the other a man who risks everything," the prime minister said.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas is an early favorite to win the election.

The non-Communist opposition has also put itself in an unfavorable light by its public bickering and inability to form a united front here.

Ex-Chief Justice Is Elected as Ghana President

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Edward Akufo-Addo, a 64-year-old former chief justice, was elected president of Ghana today.

He is the country's first president since the 1966 military coup that toppled President Kwame Nkrumah.

The British-trained lawyer was chosen by secret ballot among the 184-member electoral college. He beat his only rival, 89-year-old Isaac Asafo Adjaye, by 123 votes to 35.

To stand for election, candidates had to be nominated by ten members of the college. The three other candidates failed to muster sufficient support.

The ruling Progress party, with 105 members of Parliament, decided the election by supporting Mr. Akufo-Addo, a long-time friend of Premier Kofi Busia.

The president will have no executive powers. He is elected every four years and can only serve two terms.

In 1944 he and two other supreme court judges were dismissed when they brought in a not guilty verdict in the case of Nkrumah's five men charged with treason against the Nkrumah regime. He became chief justice after the fall of Mr. Nkrumah two years later.

African Leaders At Addis Ababa For OAU Summit

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 31 (UPI).—President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Premier Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho arrived here today to attend the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit scheduled to open tomorrow.

This brought the number of heads of state and government gathered here for the event so far to 11. Nigeria's Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon and the Sudan's Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeri were due this afternoon on the same flight from Khartoum.

Other heads also were expected to arrive later today and tomorrow morning, OAU officials said.

OAU Secretary-General Diallo Telli said last week he expected about 21 heads of state and government to participate in the fair centers on the moon landing.

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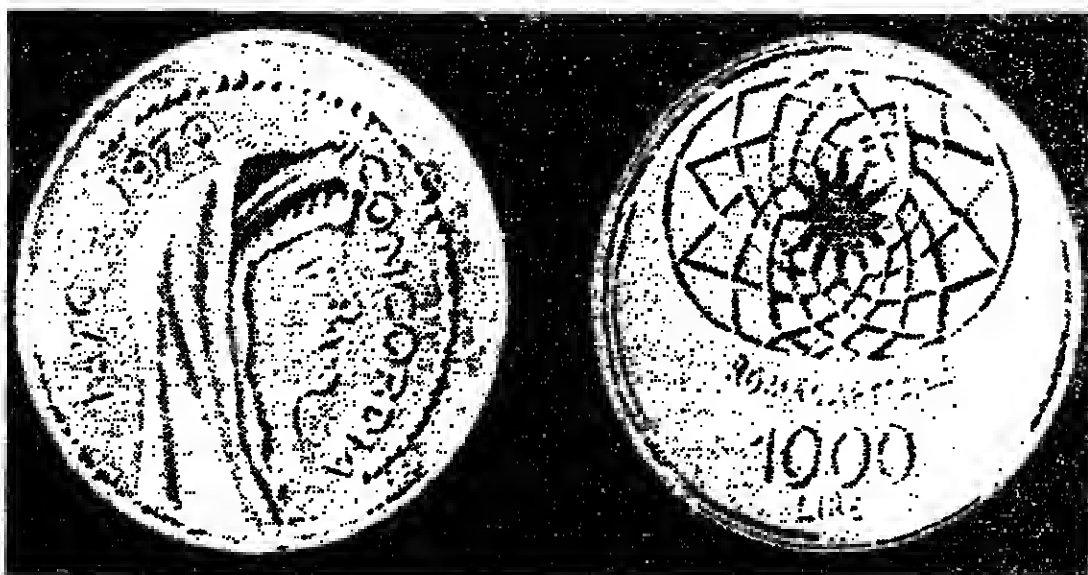
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ANNIVERSARY HONOR—Two sides of a new 1,000-lire coin (worth about \$1.60) being struck to celebrate the first centenary of Rome as the capital of Italy. The head of the coin bears a profile of Concordia, Jupiter's daughter, in whose honor there were many temples in Rome. The reverse bears a reproduction of the avianid pattern on the pavement of Rome's Piazza del Campidoglio (Capital Square).

Unions Try To End U.K. Auto Walkout

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—National labor officials and industrial leaders stepped up behind-the-scenes efforts today to settle a damaging "unofficial" strike of 5,000 key auto-parts workers.

Beyond its snowballing damage to British car-making, the G.M. Sankey, components plant at Welington, Shropshire, may become a watershed issue in the fight against inflation.

The militant Welington workers are holding out for higher wages against the advice of union officials.

The three-week-old walkout has tied more than 20,000 workers in car, truck and tractor factories around the country, has prevented 22,000 new vehicles from being rolled out, and is costing at least \$7 million a day in lost pay and profits.

It is expected that the Welington wildcat strike will be discussed with Prime Minister Edward Heath by the 10-week-old Conservative government and organized labor are far apart in their views on how to battle inflation, and it is considered unlikely that Mr. Heath and Mr. Feather will find much common ground in their talks.

The Welington auto-parts workers' strike provides arguments for either side. Mr. Feather may want to cite it as an example of how restive the labor rank and file has become because of the soaring cost of living, and the prime minister may point to the strike as evidence for the need of stronger trade-union leadership.

Canada UAW Gets Strike Vote

WINDSOR, Ontario, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Members of the United Auto Workers union in Canada authorized the union's leadership to call a strike against the big three manufacturers if no contract settlement is reached by Sept. 15.

The unions' agreement with Ford of Canada Ltd., Chrysler Canada Ltd. and General Motors ends on Sept. 14, and the 46,000 workers affected by the decision will be eligible to strike from Sept. 15, the union said.

Rebel Tijerina Says U.S. Jailers Tortured Him

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31 (UPI).—Reles Lopez Tijerina, the Mexican-American leader, has charged that he has been tortured, denied medical attention and kept in solitary confinement in a federal prison facility for seven months.

In a request for a writ of habeas corpus, Tijerina told Judge William Becker in United States District Court here that he "lives under the shadow of terror, panic and torture, afraid for his life."

"All of this is being done [to Tijerina] on account of his race and his position of leadership for the rights of Chicano people," his petition requesting the writ said.

Judge Becker on Thursday ordered the director of the United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Mo., to show why the writ should not be granted.

Dr. P. J. Ciccone, director of the medical center, said he would reply showing why Tijerina should be held.

Tijerina is serving a federal sentence for assaulting two Forest Service rangers in 1966. He is also under state sentence on charges stemming from an attack on a rural courthouse in New Mexico in 1967.

677 Arrested in Seoul For Having Long Hair

SEOUL, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The South Korean police have begun cracking down on long-haired youngsters and other "hippie-style" youths in a campaign against "decadent elements harmful to public morals."

Foreigners are granted no exception. The national police have asked immigration authorities not to allow anyone with long hair to enter the country unless he agrees to have his hair cut at the airports. Police rounded up 677 youths, mostly teen-agers, in Seoul Saturday.

BBC Closes Office in India; Expected to Go to Pakistan

By Dilip Mukerjee

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31 (UPI).—After 30 years in India, the British Broadcasting Corp. has closed down its office in compliance with an order from the Indian government.

The BBC's correspondent, Ronald Robson, is expected to move to neighboring Pakistan, where BBC is relocating its South Asian headquarters.

This is the first time India has taken such a step against any foreign news organization. A representative of the Red Chinese news agency, Hsin Hua, was ordered out of the country in the early 1960s, just before the Sino-Indian conflict erupted in the border regions of the Himalayas.

There also have been several instances of India and Pakistan expelling each other's newsmen, but the BBC situation is different.

The BBC's expulsion raises the issue whether India, which prides itself on being an open society, is willing to allow freedom of comment to outside observers.

India's case against the BBC is that it exceeded the bounds of legitimate comment by allowing an avant garde film maker Louis Malle, of France, to show a series of films on BBC television.

The films concentrate on such aspects of Indian life as Calcutta's slums and primitive sexual customs among tribal people.

"Systematic Denigration" The first Malle film was shown by BBC on June 10, and subsequent installments followed weekly. The Indian High Commission in London claims to have received many letters from Indians living in Britain as well as others expressing concern about the effect such "systematic denigration" of India might have on already strained race relations in the United Kingdom.

A protest was made to the BBC, pointing out that the impression left by Mr. Malle's film was that India is "unredeemable." But the BBC did not agree with this assessment. India asked for an apology and cancellation of the remaining Malle installments.

Boeing-747 Engines Will Be X-Rayed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—An explosion and fire in the engine of an Air France Boeing-747 jumbo jetliner has prompted a government order to X-ray the engines of the 400-passenger jetliners.

The Federal Aviation Administration ordered the inspection after a meeting with the airlines Aug. 26. The purpose of the X-ray is to check for any possible misalignment of the engine turbine assembly.

The investigation was triggered by an explosion and fire in the engine of an Air France jumbo jetliner over Newfoundland Aug. 17. The blast damaged a second engine. None of the 168 passengers were injured, but the plane, en route to Paris from Montreal, was forced to land at New York.

Sixty 747 jumbo jets are being flown by American, United, Pan American, Trans World, Continental, Lufthansa, Japan Air Lines, Al Italia and Air France.

The engines are built by Pratt & Whitney. The Boeing Co. said the problems on the 747 are similar to the problems of any new airplane.

"There has been absolutely no compromise with safety," and the problems in the engine "are being met and overcome," a spokesman for Boeing said.

A spokesman for Pratt & Whitney said a misalignment in the Air France engine was "made on the assembly line" and "just happened in that one engine."

In a letter to the FAA, the National Transportation Safety Board also urged the FAA to take action "to resolve this most serious matter."

The board said the FAA should check the records of 250 jumbo jet engines, "as they relate to critical fits and clearances," of the affected turbine assemblies and take immediate steps toward eliminating some of the "possible factors" that may have triggered the explosion.

The engines of the 747 have been plagued with a series of problems since the first flight, in January. They have ranged from a heat problem to a failure to live up to fuel-consumption specifications.

Obituaries

Dallas' Sheriff Decker Dies; Rode in Kennedy Motorcade

DALLAS, Aug. 31 (UPI).—James Eric (Bill) Decker, sheriff of Dallas County for the last 22 years, died in Baylor Hospital here Saturday. He would have been 73 on Monday.

Mr. Decker was riding in the first car of the motorcade carrying President Kennedy through Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. He was to have taken custody of Mr. Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, but instead ended up with Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub operator who killed Oswald in the basement of the Dallas police station.

During Ruby's trial five prisoners escaped from the Dallas jail. Although they were recaptured, the escape subjected Mr. Decker to much criticism.

Mr. Decker was credited by some for the ambush that ended the careers of Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow on May 23, 1934, beside an east Louisiana swamp road. He told officers where to wait for the desperadoes, and later would only admit "somebody told me" where to set up the ambush.

When he appeared before the Warren Commission investigating the Kennedy assassination, Mr. Decker was asked to give a history of his life.

"I was chief deputy sheriff for Dallas County 14 years prior to that election as sheriff in 1949," he replied. "Prior to that I was chief deputy constable since 1924. Prior to that I was in the courthouse as a court clerk. Prior to that I was an elevator operator in the courthouse. That's my life."

Abraham Zapruder

DALLAS, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Abraham Zapruder, 68, who made one of the few motion pictures of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, died yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Zapruder's pictures were shown to the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination, and at the trial of Clay L. Shaw, ultimately acquitted in New Orleans of a charge of conspiracy in connection with the Kennedy killing. Mr. Zapruder sold his pictures to Life magazine for \$25,000.

Dr. Ralph Sockman, Methodist Leader

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, 80, pastor emeritus of Christ Church, Methodist, died Saturday in his home after a brief illness. As recently as five weeks ago, Dr. Sockman had preached a sermon as a visiting pastor. When he retired from the pulpit of Christ Church, he had held the pastorate for 44 years and eight months.

He filled the church with parishioners and visitors week after week, many of the latter attracted by his voice over the radio and curious to see him in person. He preached to uncounted thousands Sunday after Sunday, beginning in 1928, when he first appeared on the National Radio Pulpit, a program of the National Broadcasting Company.

The sermons, delivered in a highly personal way, brought in an average of 30,000 letters a year, inspiring David Sarnoff, board chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, now the RCA Corporation, to refer to him as "broadcasting's most durable character."

The occasion for the comment was his final sermon on the program on March 23, 1962, ending 34 years at the microphone.

Through the many books he wrote and through his work in many areas he was a household name throughout the world.

Dr. Sockman was internationally known as president of the Carnegie Foundation's Church Peace Union, President of the board of World Peace of the Methodist Church, and a member of the central committee of the World Council of Churches.

N. Italy Blast Kills 2

MODENA, Italy, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Two workers were killed and six injured today when an explosion ripped through a gunpowder factory. The cause of the explosion was not immediately known. Exactly 35 years ago today, a similar explosion took place in the factory and two workers were killed.

Spain Prepares Cholera Vaccine On Large Scale

MADRID, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Spanish health experts are convinced that cholera will reach Europe, and have one million doses of vaccine ready. A health official said today.

Dr. Antonio Muro, director of preventive medicine in the Spanish Health Directorate, said that up to six million doses of vaccine are in production, and 60,000 people have already been vaccinated at Spanish ports of entry.

Spain set up a national anti-cholera network in 1966. So far no case has been reported in Spain, he added.

Israel Cases Total 36

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Five more cholera cases were confirmed today, bringing the total reported in Israel and Israeli-held territory to 36. Health Ministry officials said tonight.

21 Held in Nice

NICE, Aug. 31 (AP).—Twenty-one persons who entered France from cholera-dangerous places without vaccination certificates are being detained for a five-day period, health authorities said today.

Judge Killed by Man He Found Insane

MUNICH, Aug. 31 (AP).—A 38-year-old judge was shot dead today in his office by a man police said had been committed to a mental institution by the judge.

Police said questioning of the slayer indicated it was an act of revenge. The former mental patient entered the judge's office and opened fire with a pistol.

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2. European Women

English Lib Groups Seek End to Discrimination in Jobs, Education

By Nadeane Walker
LONDON—In the 16th century Sir Walter Raleigh, according to the legend, spread his velvet cloak over a mud puddle so that Queen Elizabeth I could step across it without getting her shoes dirty. Today's Englishwoman does not seem to belong to the same gallant race. When the Englishwoman won the right to vote the hard way, she lost her right to remain an

object of chivalry, or so she is told. Like her counterpart in America, the Englishwoman is preparing to fight for her economic, legal and social rights. She has grounds for bitter complaint of discrimination in education, job training, opportunities and pay, political representation and some lingering legal bias.

On the face of it, she has made gains in the past few years. A government bill to give her equal pay was announced early this year, and the Abortion Act which went into effect two years ago makes it possible (although not easy) to have a free, legal abortion on social as well as health grounds.

In reality, the picture is not so rosy. The equal pay law will not go into effect for another five years, and union women foresee "a hell of a fight" to prevent employers from offering women 55 to 75 percent less than men in similar jobs.

This means that half of the 8 to 9 million English women who work full-time (31 percent of the female population, out of them married) earn no more than \$10 (\$24 a week). The British wage scale is low by U.S. standards, but since only 9 percent of Englishmen earn less than \$15 (\$38), it is an obvious measure of sex discrimination.

Hailed as a victory for women's rights, the Abortion Act of 1968 made abortion legal if two doctors agreed that a woman's physical or mental health was in danger, if there were substantial risk that the baby would be deformed or handicapped or if the mother's family would suffer unduly because of poverty, inadequate housing, etc.

Figures in March this year showed that legal abortions in England and Wales were running at nearly 75,000 a year. The total includes many foreign women taking advantage of the law.

However, the Englishwoman may still find it difficult to get an abortion if she lives in a conservative area of the country. And the woman who can afford to pay for a private clinic is at an advantage.

A leader of England's most promising feminist movement sees the issue as economic. "I don't see things as a man versus woman contest," said Daisy Nolan, of the National Joint Action Committee (NJAC) for Women's Equal Rights. "There's got to be militancy in the factories to enforce equal pay."

However, a member of the Women's Liberation Workshop,

the country's most militant feminist group, complains: "Englishmen just plain hate women. Feminine oppression here is more blatant than in America. There is no space for a woman to show anything positive. Women are isolated in England as nowhere else."

Joyce Butler, a Labor MP, has cried out in the House of Commons: "Women are fed up with being exploited as pretty birds when young and silly moos (cows) when older!"

Christopher Norwood, a former Labor MP and joint chairman of NJACC, has made himself a sort of champion of women's rights. He has said, only half jokingly, "What I read in the Sunday newspapers about those American women's organizations puts the fear of God in me. But let's face it, men have had economic dominance here and they are reluctant to surrender it." In fact, the Englishman is likely to hold the American female up as a horrible example.

Segregation of the sexes begins at school, and authorities flatly state that schools do not provide equal opportunities for girls. "They are taught different values as if they were to live in different societies," says one report. For example, 86 percent of girls but only 47 percent of boys get sex education at school.

Because it is assumed that girls will "just get married," they are discouraged from higher education and training. At 18, only 26 percent (against 45 percent of boys) are still at school; only two percent of the girls are apprenticed to trades, as opposed to 42 percent of the boys. Even before this stage, inadequate laboratories, equipment and teaching of science and mathematics at girls' schools makes it unlikely they can qualify for university admission in these subjects.

In 1963, only two percent of the girls leaving the English equivalent of high school went on to universities (the women's colleges at Oxford and Cambridge are smaller and poorer than the men's). Medical schools limit girls to 10 percent of the available places.

The Statistics

Statistics show .02 percent women chemical engineers; .08 percent civil engineers; 2.5 percent lawyers; 4.1 percent architects. Women supply 58.8 percent of the country's teachers, but two-thirds of them are nongraduate teaching in primary schools. A quarter of all working women are typists, stenographers and secretaries. "In the two professions where women outnumber men, teaching and social work, both are abysmally rewarded," Sunday Times writer Hugo Young has pointed out.

Segregation of the sexes does not end with school days. England is rife with men's clubs where ladies may not enter, unless to their segregated room. The retirement of the ladies to the salon while the men sit on over port and cigars after dinner is a British custom that may be dying, but it's not dead yet. Neither is the Englishman's inclination to share of himself as "lord and master."

If letters to the editor columns are to be believed, most women do not know what their husbands earn, and joint bank accounts for married couples are few and far between.

Only 3.8 percent of mortgages in this country are granted to women. They must have a male guarantor for installment buying. There are only six female bank managers in the country, despite the fact that half of the 100,000 employees of the five biggest banks are women. The Stock Exchange refuses to admit women members, though 55 percent are in favor; a 75 percent majority is needed. The number of women in politics is declining; out of the 630 members of Parliament, only 26 are women (there were

28 in the last Parliament under the Labor government).

The legal background of sex discrimination goes back to English Common Law, on which American law is based. In 1765 Sir William Blackstone explained the position thus: "The husband and wife are one person in law; the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage." In other words, the husband and wife were one, and the husband was that one. Her property became his; he could squander it without her consent, but she could do nothing without him.

English suffragettes were subjected to imprisonment, forced feeding and even martyrdom when Emily Davidson was killed

after, as a suffrage protest, she threw herself in front of the king's racehorse at Epsom Derby in 1913.

Women gained the general right to vote in the Representation of the People Act of 1918 giving equal suffrage rights to men and women. This act was followed by several others on the same subject, culminating in 1928 Representation of the People Act which lumped all the legislation together.

Some protection of the wife's property was provided by the Married Women's Property Act of 1882, and the Law of Property Act of 1925 and Law Reform (Married Women and Tortfeasors) Act of 1935, finally made a wife an individual regarding property, but fathers

still have the right to decide the religion and education of children.

The shortage of nursery facilities for working mothers is so acute that a two-year wait for a place is normal and only 7 percent of preschool children can be cared for in public and private nursery schools. One authority has stated that "the chronic poor health of some women should be attributed to the impossibility of their ever being able to have either time off or a holiday." Twice as many women are taken to hospitals after attempting suicide as men, a dramatic protest against their situation, according to G.M. Carstairs in the Reith Lectures of 1964.

Worst Enemies

The Women's Liberation Workshop, in existence about two years, claims 300 members, mostly in small neighborhood groups, and is about the only thing comparable to America's radical feminists. Its aim is to make women aware. A spokeswoman says, "Our worst enemies are the women journalists, who help to keep us down." The workshop has decided, because interviewers often play up sensational points to play up to readers to charge a £5 (\$80) fee for letting journalists in.

The girls, nearly all young and attractive, meet in a large studio apartment in a poor area of North London, and publish a monthly newsletter called Shrew, designed to break down the isolation between women by discussing the ideas and aims of the women's liberation movement.

Their only public demonstrations so far have consisted in picketing the Miss World contest ("typical female exploitation") and protesting with banners, a cardboard coffin and a lewd lady made of balloons at the Festival of London Stores on Oxford Street ("a commercial sex festival").

The first event got a lot of TV and press coverage but the girls admit, "our communication broke down." Shrew said of the store protest: "We were interrupted by a guy in a morning coat and found ourselves on the pavement, giggling and exhausted, just 15 minutes after we entered the store."

The WLW also sent six women to try to take over a meeting advertised as an open debate on revolutionary ideas at Goldsmith's College in London in 1969. England's black power leader Michael X was the main speaker. When the women stood up and demanded a hearing on the oppression of women, "we were booed loudly, asked to strip" and assailed with even ruder suggestions.

A much stronger, more hard-headed, logical and methodical movement is the National Joint Action Committee for Equal Rights for Women. It can claim an association of more than 300,000, for many groups and big unions lend their support to the NJACC umbrella. It all started with a strike for equal pay by 187 women and three men in Ford's sewing machine shops which got nationwide sympathy.

Turning Point

"That was the turning point; in six months the movement had snow-balled and in May last year, in Trafalgar Square, we held our first public feminist demonstration since the suffragettes," Daisy Nolan ex-



Sir Walter Raleigh
... another ex

plains. She is a skilled technician in telecommunication "but had to fight to get there." The NJACC has a five-point charter aimed at removing sex discrimination on all fronts.

Christopher Norwood, the joint chairman, says that women's education should be expanded faster than men's until the gap is closed; this should be done through legislation and enforcement procedures. Local government authorities should be obliged to provide nursery facilities for working mothers, as nurseries attached to factories "will only attach the women to their employers." He adds bluntly that some local authorities are totally opposed to women going out to work at all.

The equal pay bill will not benefit more than a third of working women, Mr. Norwood reckons; for the rest, "it's just a bit of window dressing." So he wants a better bill. With financial equality, he feels women would be in a position to fend for themselves, and he believes that legal discrimination will be eliminated within a few years.

The Fabian Research Society of 1968 reports that "discrimination against women remains in overt and subtle forms." But (unlike racial discrimination) it is not a matter for concern to liberal opinion. Many men and some fortunate women remain unaware of its extent, for they are conditioned to accept prejudiced attitudes.

Of low pay for women, a wife who has served for a long time as an unpaid family companion, remarked airily, "I don't shed any tears for them; most women aren't even worth £10 a week, anyway."

English Father

Faced with statistics on educational discrimination against girls, an English father of a son and a daughter said, "Oh, well, girls don't care about science anyway."

Few Englishwomen would go as far as H.R., a member of the women's liberation movement in Peckham, Ry., who wrote this bitter manifesto for Shrew: "I belong to the lower form of human life on this planet—the human female. She is a mindless, abject, trivial, lethargic, apathetic, painted object... She is a creature. She is treacherous and cowardly for when she sees women attacked for protesting about their condition, here is the shrillest 'dike' scream... the human female begins to decay at 15... She doesn't live life, she ages it."

More typical was the comment of a teacher. She thought equal pay was already in force, or would be this year. "I feel sorry for some of my friends who would like to work but can't because of young children," she offered. "I don't feel oppressed myself, but I guess we women really should stick together and help each other."

The Twenties Are Roaring Again

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Les Années Folles—or the Roaring Twenties—are back. Those were the days of Gertrude Stein, Arts and Crafts, Stravinsky's ballet "Chant du Rossignol" with costumes and decor by Henri Matisse and "Yes, We Have No Bananas," sung by Josephine Baker at the Folies Bergère.

Now, we are in for more, thanks to decorators, fashion designers and sharp-eyed collectors.

A couple of days ago, a man walked into Odeon's, the oldest antique jewelry store on the Rue Saint-Honore, and bought all the 1925 baubles in sight. In the loot was an exquisite black lacquer vanity case, fastened with a diamond torsade and signed Cartier.

"Only a year ago, you couldn't give that kind of thing away," said Eva Odeon, whose husband, Edmond, inherited the family business. "Now, we can't buy them fast enough. There is such a demand for 1925 jewelry that prices have doubled in the last six months."

"Fashions have a lot to do with it. When Chanel launched the long chains, we were out of chains in a matter of days. Now, I think the new clothes go well with 1925 jewelry. I think

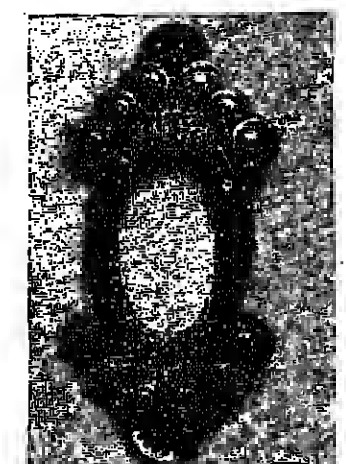


Two typical brooches from the Twenties: above, one by Raymond Templier; right, one from Boucheron.

the fad was spurred by the Americans," Mrs. Odeon added. "They're always ahead of everybody else and they started coming a year ago. Last spring, the French followed."

At Cartier's, the newly hired designer Frédéric Dauphin-Meunier said she is preparing a collection which will be strongly influenced by the Twenties.

"I'm looking through our old books and getting ideas," she said. "I'm reviving onyx and crystal, which were typical of that period, as 1925 was Cartier's great moment and I feel it's right to revive it."



Mrs. Dauphin-Meunier, who is 35, claims she has no hang-ups about the Twenties. "But there's something modern in the Twenties' jewelry. Take the combination of crystal and diamonds, for instance. It may sound bizarre. In fact, it makes diamonds terribly easy to wear and not at all nouveau riche."

Van Cleef and Arpels had no less than five 1925 boxes in their window this morning. One was a black enamel powder box, edged with a geometric pattern combining amber, lapis-lazuli and diamonds. (Blue, orange and black was the strongest color combination in those days.)

"We find there's quite a demand for them all of a sudden," a Van Cleef sales lady said. "We also sell a lot of men's watches which go back to the Twenties, especially the 'montres squelettes.' The 'skeleton watches' were pocket watches set in a solid slab of crystal with the insides showing. The rim was often solid diamonds."

Confirmation

At Chaumet's, Philippe Rophé also confirmed that 1925 jewelry was back. "Until recently, none of our customers would have them," he said. "They were just old enough to look démodé. We dismantled a lot of 1920 jewelry to get back the stones, which were of rare quality and always set into platinum. It now seems a shame."

At the Flea Market, prices for 1925 jewelry are already sky-high but the objects and furniture can still be had. It is hard to tell how the whole thing started but everybody, somehow, seems to be working in the same direction. The Bauhaus exhibition last year certainly shed interesting light on the Twenties. The decor André Levasseur did for the play "Destiny" last winter showed that 1925 could be pure and pleasant.

Home furnishings designers are bringing out old Poiret patterns and metal fabrics that will go on display at the next Salon des Antiquaires at the end of September.

All we need now is to bring back the tango.

Musie: The Sienese Sound

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Aug. 31.—The Settimana Musicale Senese, the week of music in Siena that for almost three decades has been Italy's most distinguished musical festival, has been undergoing a process of renewal in recent years. After the death of Count Guido Chigi Saracini, founder and patron of the festival, the organization had, as artistic director, a gifted young musicologist, Mario Fabiani, for several seasons. Last year was an interregnum, and this year a new artistic director, Luciano Alberti, a well-known critic, has taken over. Alberti has continued and extended Fabiani's process of rejuvenation of the Settimana and his guiding hand is making itself felt.

This year's inaugural concert was the concert of the Palazzo Pubblico, Siena's ancient and beautiful city hall. The London Sinfonietta, appearing for the first time in Italy, was conducted by Luciano Berio, whose "Melodrama" was receiving its European premiere. Though this work appeared last on the program it should perhaps be mentioned first—to get it out of the way. "Melodrama" is part of a longer work entitled "Opera," which was staged for the first time only a few weeks ago at Santa Fe. "Opera" here apparently means works, as in opera, because it is not an opera in the sense of "La Traviata" or "Carmen," obviously. If anything, it is an anti-opera and the section we heard Thursday night—a long solo for tenor with slight accompaniment—was intended as a parody of certain aspects of the operatic world. The parody was not incisive, and the work made no impression, despite the best efforts of the virtuoso tenor Herbert Handt.

Handt, the London Sinfonietta, and Berio were heard to better advantage in Berio's skilful arrangement of Monteverdi's "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda," in which soprano Cathy Berberian and baritone Claudio Struoff also took part. Handt's im-

sioned declamation gave the noble music a dramatic modernity, at times in contrast with Berio's rather strait-laced conducting.

Struoff was the soloist in Goffredo Petrassi's "Beattitudes," composed last year, a sober, affecting piece. The other contemporary works on the program were Bruno Maderna's gentle, Mediterranean "Eremita No. 2" and Franco Donatoni's wistful "Etwas Ruhiger in Ausdruck," both of which were superbly performed by the Sinfonietta, a dedicated group of magnificent artists, including such well known figures as horn-player Barry Tuckwell.

The Sinfonietta and Berio, in the second concert of the Settimana, held in the elegant white-and-gold music room of Palazzo Chigi Saracini, paid homage to Cathy Berberian, who began the evening with Stravinsky's "Pribaude" in Russian, then performed—with her usual brio and virtuosity—Berio's "Sequenza III" for solo voice (has any voice besides Berberian's ever attempted it?) and, finally, Berio's settings of folk songs, which demand a series of voices, all of which the soloist produced. It was a festive evening, received with heartfelt applause, which Miss Berberian repaid with several encores, folksongs sung without accompaniment, simply and irresistibly.

Now the Siena festival turns to music of the past—Mussorgsky, Mahler, Tchaikovsky—after this exceptional and often successful departure from the Settimana's traditional fare.

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Cornfeld Back on IOS Board

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—A brief hand and a three-paragraph document ended the bitter and much-publicized struggle of Bernard Cornfeld to regain some control over Investors Overseas Services, company he founded 14 years ago.

Mr. Cornfeld, 41, a former executive of the mutual fund industry, returned to the company's executive committee, responsible for day-to-day operations of the mutual fund, after a period of absence. He had been ousted from the company in 1956 by a group of investors, including Sir Eric Wynd-White, as well as his demand for a new board of directors.

Mr. Cornfeld's return to the company was the result of a settlement reached last week between the two sides. The settlement, which was announced on Monday, ended a period of uncertainty that had lasted for several months. It provided for the return of Mr. Cornfeld to the company's executive committee, and for the appointment of a new board of directors.

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Daimler-Benz Expects Soviet Talks
In Truck Plant Project This Month

STUTTGART, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—Daimler-Benz AG said today it expects a Soviet delegation to come to Stuttgart in September for talks on the projected building of a giant truck factory in Russia.

A spokesman for the company, which is now negotiating a venture with the Soviet government, said no date has been fixed, but the weekly newspaper *Der Spiegel* said Soviet Automobile Industry Minister Nikolai Tseretsov would head a Russian delegation due here Sept. 7 and 8.

The Daimler-Benz spokesman confirmed today that a meeting between Daimler-Benz and Renault could be expected in the first half of September. He stressed, however, that this meeting will be purely technical discussions, and that no final agreement will be reached.

Mr. Cornfeld told reporters that he would resume his duties as chairman of the group's sales company—a role in which he had been inactive since the battle began.

The company's sales force, which had been reduced from some 15,000 men at the height of the group's prestige and power, the IOS sales force is now estimated to have dropped to about 6,000.

The exodus of the sales force and the rising number of investors cashing in their fund shares for cash coincided with reports last spring that the company had run into financial problems—reports that preceded the first quarter's report of a net loss.

The share value of the parent company, whose preferred stock is largely owned by the salesmen, began to tumble and the value of the funds under management, hit by the sinking value of stock prices on Wall Street, created a crisis of confidence which culminated in early May with Sir Eric replacing Mr. Cornfeld as chairman.

Subsequently, at the June 30 stockholders meeting in Canada, where IOS Ltd. is incorporated, Mr. Cornfeld failed to win his bid to retain his seat on the board of directors. As the owner of some 14 percent of the company's stock, Mr. Cornfeld early this month requested a special meeting to hold another election and had begun amassing proxies to support his drive to regain control of the company.

At today's press conference, the head of the company said that "I'm perfectly happy with the particular arrangement we've made. There's a lot to be happy about." He said he was not interested in regaining the chairmanship.

Sir Eric would not add to today's brief statement. Asked whether he would step down, he said simply that there would be "no change."

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Neither Sir Eric nor Mr. Cornfeld would explain why the Geneva-based company chose to settle its problems in Paris. "I can't say anything about that," replied Mr. Cornfeld.

"Why not Paris?" asked Sir Eric. "It's a more relaxed atmosphere."

Earlier this year, a group of European and American bankers, under the auspices of Banque Rothschild, met here to discuss the possibility of lending IOS their money and prestige to overcome its financial woes. That meeting ended without any apparent result.

Questioned today, Paul Vincent, director of Banque Rothschild, said his bank was not involved in today's meeting.

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Major Japanese Brokers Hit on Price Manipulation

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Tokyo Stock Exchange today said it was investigating an allegation that the country's four largest securities firms have manipulated the share price of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.

A letter of complaint filed Friday with the Tokyo district prosecutor's office charged that Matsushita asked Nomura, Nikko, Daiwa and Yamabuchi Securities to try to stabilize Matsushita's stock price at 630 yen (about \$1.75) a share, and that the securities companies then manipulated Matsushita's share price in such a way as to cause losses to investors.

The allegation was made by Tamesu Machida, former head of the stock department of Yamabuchi Securities and now an economic writer.

The price manipulation allegedly took place around May, 1970 when investors were offered 20 million new Matsushita shares at 630 yen a share with priority given to existing shareholders. The four securities companies each underwrote 5 million shares of the issue.

Matsushita's price fell from above 700 yen a share in April to below the price of the new issue in early May, at which time the four brokers allegedly made large purchases in order to support the price and ensure the flotation's success.

They allegedly sold most of these holdings back to investors. Matsushita shares dropped 17 points on Friday, to 514 yen, and another 14 points today, to 489 yen on the Tokyo exchange.

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IBM Settles A Third Suit Out of Court

Data Processing Gets Legal Costs, Rate Cut

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI)—International Business Machines Co. and Data Processing Financial General Corp. have reached an out-of-court settlement of a pending million-dollar suit.

Data Processing announced today that it had agreed to a settlement of its lawsuit against IBM and a general release from all claims.

Indicated terms of the settlement involved the dismissal by Data Processing of its lawsuit against IBM and a general release from all claims.

In addition, IBM is to reimburse Data Processing for legal costs incurred in connection with the litigation and has agreed to re-finance Data Processing's \$42 million indebtedness to IBM by stretching the payments over a longer time period.

The settlement also included a provision for IBM to pay Data Processing's legal costs. Data Processing's lawsuit against IBM was filed in 1968, claiming that IBM had violated its contract with Data Processing by failing to deliver certain software programs.

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'Base-Building' Causes Modest Declines in N.Y.

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT)—The stock market finished today with token declines in key indicators, resting a bit after its spirited rally since mid-August. Volume moved lower.

Analysts spoke of a "base-building" period. "The market's got to do a little consolidation work in here," commented one broker. "It's had a good move and I think it still looks strong."

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.23 to 764.88. Up to 3 p.m., it never varied as much as one point, either up or down, in the half-hourly readings.

The Dow climbed 30.40 points last week and on Friday this indicator closed at 765.61—a recovery high from the seven-year low of 631.16 set on May 26. Since Aug. 13, the blue-chip barometer has gained 57 points.

Glamours East—Many glamour issues turned downward. IBM fell 5 to 266 1/4 after rising 22 last week. Memorex, making the tag end of the active list, eased 1/2 to 68 5/8, following last week's gain of 14 1/8. Natoms gave up 1 to 38 7/8. Last week, this oil exploration stock was the volume leader as it spurted ahead 8 1/8.

Losses of more than a point appeared in Burroughs, Walt Disney Productions, Avon Products and Xerox, the latter selling ex-dividend.

Computer Sciences, up 1 3/8 to 9 1/4, was the third most active stock and it ranked as the best gainer on the active roster. The company, a leading factor in the computer services industry, said it had been picked by New York City to negotiate a contract for designing and developing the nation's first wholly-automated waging system. Early this year, the stock traded at a high of 34 1/8.

Roan Selection Trust, the volume leader, was unchanged at 5. The bulk of its turnover came in the morning on a block of 282,500 shares at 5.

Volume Central, in second place, slipped 3/4 to 8 1/2.

Trading on the Big Board contracted to 10.74 million shares from Friday's 12.82 million shares.

Standard & Poor's 500 eased 0.34 to 81.53 and the NYSE index was down 0.15 at 44.32.

Among the blue chips, Sears, Roebuck dropped 15/8 to 64 3/4, despite reporting record sales and profit for its July quarter. Similarly, Owens-Illinois retreated 1 1/4 to 49 3/4, after announcing an increase in glass-container prices.

Gold issues provided the best group action in the market, led by Dome Mines, up 2 to 58. Campbell Red Lake Mines rose 1 3/4 to 26 7/8. Moving ahead by fractions were Homestake Mining and American-South African Investment.

But 'Silent Majority' Skeptics Worry**U.S. Bond Market Rally Seen Continuing**

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT)—The rally in U.S. credit markets gathered momentum last week, and is likely to continue, with bond prices rising and interest rates working their way lower.

This optimistic outlook continues to dominate the money and capital markets as traders, investment bankers and their customers examine what has been happening to fixed-income securities.

Some bond market observers have begun to question the Federal Reserve's recent moves to ease credit conditions as too expansionary.

Others point to the strong July rise in the government's composite index of leading indicators and wondered how rates could continue to decline.

Prime Rate Theory—But such skepticism seems a minority view. Belief that major banks will reduce their basic lending rate some time later, soon after Labor Day, in early September will be a major force pushing bond prices upward, traders asserted.

Further, whatever the long-term impact of the Fed's recent moves, their short-term effect will be to depress interest rates, they also reasoned.

Only about \$135 million of tax-exempt bonds are scheduled for sale this week, and while corporate bond volume will exceed \$500 million, underwriters do not appear saddled with many unsold bonds from recent weeks.

It would seem that all signs point to another push toward lower rates, an investment banker for one leading firm commented, expressing the current majority view.

At the same time, this summer's silent majority in the bond market—the dealers and analysts who worry that rates may not stay down long—are voicing their doubts once again.

L.B. Gould of Franklin National Bank, for example, noted the sharp upturn in the leading economic indicators last month and concluded that this clouded the picture.

The Aurbrey G. Lanston and Co. letter this week also indicated concern about Fed policy.

"Recent economic and financial developments would seem to argue for some moderate easing of policy, but it is not easy to justify the dimensions this shift in policy has now attained," the firm stated.

A lack of buying activity took its toll today, with corporate bond prices sagging about 1.8 point and some new issues moving sluggishly, according to some dealers. But with volume low, observers put the drifting trend down to "early Labor Day weekends" and Monday blues.

SEC Clears Indefinite Life For \$15 Trading Surcharge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced today it will permit the continuation of the \$15 interim stock brokerage service charge for an indefinite period.

The action came after review by the SEC and New York Stock Exchange of a change of information concerning NYSE members' income, expenses and capital.

Detailed data was obtained from the 50 largest firms and 27 regional member firms, the SEC said.

The data indicated that a substantial number of firms continued to suffer losses during May—the first complete month the surcharge was in effect—with half to three-quarters of NYSE members showing losses in April and May.

The SEC is currently digesting information concerning new minimum commission rates proposed by the NYSE last month. The surcharge was imposed to tide over the financially troubled industry until a new rate structure can be worked out.

Company Reports

City Stores

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969

Profits (millions) 1970 1969

Per Share 1970 1969

Gamble-Skogmo Inc.

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969

Profits (millions) 1970 1969

Per Share 1970 1969

J.P. Stevens & Co. Inc.

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969

Profits (millions) 1970 1969

Per Share 1970 1969

Sears Roebuck & Co.

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969

Profits (millions) 1970 1969

Per Share 1970 1969

First Half

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969

Profits (millions) 1970 1969

Per Share 1970 1969

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969

Profits (millions) 1970 1969

Per Share 1970 1969

Third Quarter

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969

Profits (millions) 1970 1969

Per Share 1970 1969

Fourth Quarter

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969

Profits (millions) 1970 1969

Per Share 1970 1969

Annual

Revenue (millions) 1970 1969

Profits (millions) 1970 1969

Per Share 1970 1969

Interest expenses rose 37 percent to \$11 million in the first half of 1970 versus \$8 million a year ago, the company said.

Tool Orders Rise in U.S. During Month

By Gerde Wilcke

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT)—New orders for machine tools, a closely watched indicator of future business activity, showed small gains in July for the second straight month, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported yesterday.

Total orders for the month were \$77.55 million, up 1.7 percent over June's \$76.85 million. In May this year, orders came to \$69 million.

However, compared to July, 1969, when bookings totaled \$128 million, orders this July were down 39.4 percent.

The association reported that both the metal cutting and metal forming segments of the industry showed gains in July over June. Cutting tool orders were \$68.8 million, up 1.5 percent from June's \$67.8 million. Forming tool orders registered an increase of 2.4 percent, to \$14.75 million in July.

The industry group noted that July's domestic metal cutting machines tool orders showed an increase of 8.5 percent over the June figure, while foreign orders dropped 15.7 percent.

For the year to date, the industry has received orders worth \$614 million—47 percent below bookings of \$1.16 billion in the 1969 period.

Total cutting orders this year reached \$487.8 million down 41.2 percent from the corresponding 1969 total, while metal forming orders declined 59.8 percent from the 1969 total of \$364 million.

The order backlog of metal cutting machine tools at the end of July amounted to \$645.7 million, compared with \$657.1 million a month before.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

The pump that broke it

BP's concern for plundering isn't confined to Alaska, where the world's discovery was now believed to be one of the largest oil fields in the world. It's also on the American oil giant's mind in their own home market.

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				First	High	Low	Last					High
				Low	Last					Low		
				Ch'ge					Ch'ge			

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PEANUTS

WHY ARE YOU SO CRABBY ALL THE TIME?

I SUPPOSE YOU'D RATHER HAVE A SISTER WHO IS SICKENINGLY SWEET AND ALL NICE-NICE.

POW!

I COULD STAND IT

R.C.

ZAK

FLUMP

...EVER HAVE ONE OF THOSE DAYS?

ONE OF WHAT DAYS?

L.I.L. ABNER

WE WISHES OUR MARRIAGE UN-ANNULLED!!

NOTHIN' TO IT!! MOST O' TH' PIECES O' YORE LICENSE IS STILL HERE—

AH!! GLUE 'EM TOGETHER AGIN, AN' THAT'LL LEGALLY GLUE 'O-ALL TOGETHER AGIN!!

WHAT A EXAMPLE O' TH' MAJESTY O' TH' LAW!!

MUSTA PUT THAT UP WHILE AH WAS GONE!! ??-WHAT'S THAR LINE?

ONE GUESS!!

GENERAL DY-DEENAMIC

BETTY BAILEY

DO YOU KISS THAT GIRL YOU WERE DANCING WITH GOOD NIGHT, SARGE?

NO, I MADE A MESS OF IT. I NEVER SHOULD HAVE ASKED HER.

YOU ASKED HERE?

YEAH, THAT'S WHAT COMES FROM BEING IN THE ARMY SO LONG.

HOW DO YOU PUT IT?

"SIR, GET SNORKEL REQUESTS PERMISSION."

MISS PEACH

KAMP KELLY CHARM CLASS GRADUATION TODAY!!

YOU SHUT YOUR OWN STUPID MOUTH!

BUZ SAWYER

SOMEBODY JUST BELONGING FOR ME? I WONDER WHO?

MY GOSH! IN STRAIT JACKETS... WHY, ONE OF THEM IS HIS SISTER.

FIND ANYBODY UPSTAIRS, JIM?

NOT YET. I'M GOING TO SEARCH THE ATTIC.

MR. BLOCK, THE STATED THAT MR. BERNARD BARKS YOUR "STEPHEN" PRESIDENT, IS GUILTY OF MISMANAGEMENT AND STUPIDITY. TO PROVE IT, I'LL NOW PLAY YOU SOME RECORDINGS OF HIS VERY VOICE.

MEANWHILE

WIZARD OF ID

DO I LIKE A PERMIT TO PROTEST AGAINST THINGS?

SOME SEEDY LOOKING SARGE, WANTS TO BE A PICKET.

FINE, MAIL HIM TO A FENCE.

REX MORGAN M.D.

I SUPPOSE THAT STACEE DELACORT IS RELATED TO WHITNEY DELACORT?

HIS DAUGHTER—AND IF YOU THINK THE OLD MAN'S DIFFICULT, YOU AIN'T SEEN NOTHIN' YET!

STACEE AND HER FATHER ARE CONSTANTLY AT EACH OTHER'S THROAT—UNTIL SOME CONVENIENT THIRD PARTY COMES ALONG TO DIVERT THEIR ATTENTION FROM EACH OTHER.

A THIRD PARTY LIKE ME?

IN WHICH CASE I ASSUME MY THROAT BECOMES THE OBJECT OF THEIR ATTENTION!

YES—AMONG OTHER THINGS!

POGG

THE GUY WHO GOES FIRST TO CLEAR THE WORLD OF HUMAN BEINGS IS BRAVE.

YEAH, HE GOTTA BE BRAVE.

HE'LL BE BACKERIN' HIMSELF FOR THE BENEFIT OF OTHERS.

HE GOTTA HAVE A CLEAR EYE FOR THE FUTURE. LARGE AND LOVIN' HEART AND THE STRENGTH OF A LEGION! A MAN FOR POSTERITY.

THANK GOODNESS—THAT LEAVES ALL CURRENTLY PRESENT MAY BACK IN LINE.

RIP KIRBY

OH, SORRY ABOUT POINTING THE GUN AT YOU, RIF! GUESS I WAS EXCITED!

THANKS, RIF. I'LL HANG ONTO IT BEFORE YOU'RE IN JAIL FOR NOT HAVING A LICENSE... AND I'M IN THE HOSPITAL.

HMM, TWO SHOTS FIRED, ONE LONG AGO BUT THE OTHER RECENTLY. HOW COME?

SOME LOCAL YOKELS WERE TRYING TO SCARE ME, SO I SCARED THEM INSTEAD.

YOU SOUND LIKE A DESCENDANT OF AUGUST FORBES, ALL RIGHT. WHAT OTHER PROOF DO YOU HAVE FOR THIS WILD TALE?

BLONDIE

I'M LATE—I WANT A FOUR-MINUTE EGG BUT I HAVE TO MAKE IT IN TWO MINUTES

FOUR-MINUTE EGG IN TWO MINUTES, COMING UP!

HERE YOU ARE

SHE CAN DO ANYTHING

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

A declarer who is prepared to plan the play conscientiously when the dummy appears can sometimes visualize an endgame possibility, such as a squeeze-in or a squeeze.

On the diagrammed deal, for example, South was able to diagnose a squeeze chance before he had played a card from the dummy.

North opened one diamond, the required opening for those who do not bid four-card major suits. South responded one heart and North raised to game. This showed a powerful hand, but nevertheless the South hand did not quite justify a slam attempt.

South cashed the ace and king of hearts, drawing the missing trumps, and led to the ace of diamonds. He led to the club jack, and was over his first hurdle when the finesse succeeded.

The diamond king was followed by a diamond ruff, and the appearance of the queen from East suggested that the plot was going to work.

The spade jack was ruffed and dummy's last trump was overtaken with the queen to reach this position:

NORTH (D)
♠ A5
♥ AK108
♦ K1073
♣ A74

EAST
♠ KQ743
♥ J6
♦ Q85
♣ 1073

SOUTH
♠ J98
♥ Q7532
♦ A6
♣ Q96

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North West South East
1♦ Pass 1♥ Pass
4♥ Pass 5♦ Pass
6♥ Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade two.

South had to assume that West held the club king, and if West also held the majority of the missing diamonds, a squeeze was a certainty.

It did not matter whether South surrendered his spade loser immediately or not. He chose to duck in dummy, and East won with the queen and returned a spade to dummy's ace.

The lead of the last trump then executed the squeeze that South had foreseen at the start. West threw a club to preserve his diamond jack, so South discarded the diamond ten, making his 12th trick with the club queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

WUFFE RANIM SASSY
LNRQ ANIAN PIZLA
STAR ADIA IDEAL
EINE BYANDLARGE
RECALL IDEE
NEEDS ASHARD
THUDS REAL ALLOU
MANATEES STOMATE
ALLEE ADON MARES
NESTOR ESSEM
WEAR UNDOES
MANANDWIFE EYRE
AVENS AVID GAIN
CORNU RENIE GRAD
SWIOIP ERNIS SYNS

DENNIS THE MENACE

9-1

DIDN'T I HAVE NO CLOTHES WHEN I WAS A BABY?

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PHULS

NOIBS

VIQUER

TIVEHR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble CYNIC GLORY IODINE AMBUSH

Answer How a guy who starts the day with an "eye-opener" might end up—"BLIND"

BOOKS

FATHER OF RACIST IDEOLOGY
The Social and Political Thought of Count Gobineau
By Michael D. Biddiss. Weybright & Talley. 314 pp.
GOBINEAU
Selected Political Writings
Edited by Michael D. Biddiss. Harper & Row. 254 pp.

Reviewed by D. W. Brogan

IT is perhaps a suitable time for studying the writings and assessing the importance of one of the founders of race mythology in modern times, a spiritual ancestor and teacher of Wagner, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, of some now forgotten racist propagandists in the United States, and, of course, indirectly of the Führer and his semiracist ideologies. Since it is not quite certain that naïve racist doctrines are quite dead in Germany and quite certain that they are not dead in the United States, a study of the great ancestor of modern racism, J. A. Gobineau (1816-1882), is welcome if it is well done and Michael Biddiss's two books are admirable—objective, scholarly, intelligent, saying all that can be said for Gobineau, but not in the least concealing his many intellectual weaknesses.

Indeed, the only serious weakness I note is the description of the ideology as "Count Gobineau." His title was bogus like so many French titles, but if it is to be taken seriously, he should not be deprived of the participle that marked his family off (so it claimed) from mere Bonapartist frauds. True, in his old age, for understandable reasons, Gobineau was not content to claim that he was what the French used to call *né*—i.e., a noble by long ancestry—but had to go back to a remote Scandinavian past to justify his race theories. By the time Gobineau wrote his "Ottar Jarl," his ancestry was very Nordic indeed.

There is no reason to take the Gobineau Viking ancestry seriously, though he probably more or less believed in it. But to the insider, Gobineau, not only "looked" French (he was handsome but not in a Viking way), but like many race propagandists, made a claim that put him off from his legal countrymen. Indeed, few "races" met Gobineau's standards, certainly not the Frenchified "Normans" or the modern Germans, and Gobineau's original enthusiasm for the Swedes soon wore off.

In a way, Gobineau escaped one of the traps of the race enthusiasts. Few are willing to say of a nationality or a "race": "These are deplorable, bastardized, human debris and I am one of them." Gobineau renounced his formal nationality (although he was an important French diplomat). He denied that the modern Germans represented the pure invaders and regenerators of the declining Roman Empire. There are times when one feels that as a race theorist, Gobineau is like the old Scotch lady who said "There's only two people surely saved. My husband and myself, and I'm no sure about him." So, although Wagner and his circle much admired Gobineau, Sir Dennis Brogan is a professor of political science at Cambridge University. His recent book is "Worlds in Conflict." He wrote this review for *Book World*, literary supplement of *The Washington Post*.

CROSSWORD By Will We

ACROSS

1 TV annoyance
6 Numbers
10 Doll's cry
14 Late inning
15 Russian name
16 Norse god
17 Free
18 "Life is short"
20 Trouble on a weather map
22 Text
23 Snail
24 Heavenly twin
25 Counterparts
28 English aviators
29 Slowly, in music
30 Braggart
31 Hammerstein work
36 One of the Little Women
37 Papal vestment
38 Words for love and war
40 Agreeableness: Lat.
41 Tote
42 Cushioned

DOWN

43 Hostility
47 1949 peace
48 Nobel and family
49 French impressionist
49 Theater
54 Monarch, e.g.
56 Secret
57 As to
58 One
59 Rougher
60 Emperor
61 "This man"

62 "Fables"

1 Wildebeests
2 Intimation
3 Aware of
4 Agitate
5 Mozart opera
6 Coronets
7 Plume
8 bene
9 Hindu title
10 Breakwaters
11 Choose
12 Sal
13 Displeasure

19 English china
21 Of Mars: Pref.
24 Container
25 Pastoral poem
26 Earth
27 Spartan king
28 Scrap
29 According to
30 Chemin de
31 Old-World pl.
32 Charge
33 Strong-scented
34 Teachers' org.
36 Marble
37 In Germany
40 Indiana city
42 Petition
43 Circumference
44 Parts of speech
45 Within: Pref.
46 Concern of a certain maid
47 Earthen jars
49 Certain soldier
50 Burden
51 Loosen
52 Ooze
53 Strays
55 French king

فكرنا اننا

4th-Placed Cards 5 1/2 Behind

Pirates Lose Pair to Giants

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (AP).—It's not that the Pittsburgh Pirates don't want to win the division title of National League East. They're just playing that way.

Or maybe it's their plan to make this season's division race more exciting than last year's when the

Chicago Cubs and New York Mets placed Philadelphia Phillies are 11.3 out. The Cubs, in second, trail by one; the Mets, third, are two away.

John Stephenson's fly drove home Jim Hart with the winning run in the eighth inning yesterday as the Giants nipped the Pirates, 3-1, for the doubleheader sweep.

The Giants took the opener, 7-3, with Willie McCovey driving in two runs with a double and homer and scoring three times.

The setbacks extended Pittsburgh's losing streak to six games.

The Giants' Ron Bryant hurled a six-hitter in the second game. Until the eighth, he nursed a 1-0 Giant lead produced in the first on singles by Bobby Bonds and Ron Hunt and an error by Gene Alley behind rookie right-hander Fred Cambria.

But the Pirates tied it in the eighth when pinch-hitter John Jeter walked with two out, stole second and raced home on Dave Cash's single. The Giants bounced right back as Hart greeted reliever Dave Ghent with a double, moved on to Fuentes's sacrifice and scored on Stephenson's fly ball.

In the opener, McCovey's double and run-scoring singles by Willie Mays and Ken Henderson gave the Giants three runs in the bottom of the first and wiped out an early 2-0 Pittsburgh lead.

Brewers 5, Orioles 2

Tommy Harper and Mike Hagan smashed home runs as Milwaukee downed Baltimore, 5-2, and dealt 18-game winner Jim Palmer his eighth loss of the year.

Red Sox 2 1/2, White Sox 11-1

Mike Andrews, who collected six hits in the doubleheader, broke a 1-1 tie in the top of the fifth inning with a two-run homer to help Boston whip Chicago, 4-1, after the Red Sox collected 22 hits in the opener for a 21-11 triumph.

NBA Bucks Reacquire Forward Fred Hetzel

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Milwaukee Bucks have announced the acquisition of Fred Hetzel, a five-year National Basketball Association veteran and an original member of the Milwaukee club.

The 6-foot-8 Hetzel, a 225-pound forward, was acquired from the Portland Trail Blazers. He has a career free-throw percentage of .819 and a career scoring average of 12.3 points per game.

Bucs Lose Ellis for Year

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Pittsburgh Pirates' winningest pitcher, Dock Ellis, is lost for the rest of the season, the club has announced. Dr. Joe Pinigold, club physician, said Ellis had an elbow injury that might require surgery. Ellis's record is 12-9.

McLain Asks to be Traded

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Denny McLain entered the second day of his latest suspension yesterday after apologizing to one of his ice water victims but, angered at the action taken by Detroit Tiger general manager Jim Campbell, asked to be traded.

"I'm sorry. It was a clubhouse gag and it took me seven minutes to set you up," McLain told Watson Spoolster, Detroit News baseball writer who received a bucketful of ice water dumped on him by McLain before Friday night's 6-2 loss to Oakland.

Jim Hawkins, baseball writer of the Detroit Free Press, also was a victim of the damp humor and subsequently Campbell suspended the cocky pitcher for "an indefinite period not to exceed 30 days."

A group of five Detroit players—catcher Jim Price, outfielder first baseman Al Kaline, pinch-hitter Gates Brown, pitcher Mickey Lolich and outfielder Jim Northrup—have met with Campbell to discuss their teammate's suspension.

"They thought it was a 30-day thing," Campbell said. "They didn't read the statement very well. We're in agreement now."

Campbell remained quite upset over the situation, especially over statements McLain made to reporters afterwards. Among them he said Campbell never would have suspended him if the Tigers were still in the pennant race.

"Do you think Campbell would have suspended me if we were three games out?" McLain steamed in the Tiger Stadium parking lot. "Hell, no."

Campbell growled later: "If we were three games out he wouldn't be making a fool of himself as he did."

"It's not that don't want to play for the Tigers any more," he said. "I just don't want to play for Jim Campbell. It's not the city of Detroit. It's not Mayo Smith. It's just that one man."

"This organization has been good to me and I don't want to leave Detroit. But the way things are between Jim and me, he could trade me anywhere and I'd go."

South Africa Is Suspended For Two Years By IAAF

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) today suspended South Africa for a period of two years because of racial discrimination of athletes.

The IAAF congress, meeting in Stockholm, unanimously adopted a resolution suspending the South African Amateur Athletic Union from the IAAF until the next congress, to be held in Munich in 1972.

The Munich congress will decide whether South Africa should be expelled permanently from the IAAF or not, IAAF officials said.

The resolution was put forward by the IAAF governing council.

It was immediately backed by a number of African delegations including Gambia, Ghana and Kenya, who charged South Africa with discriminating against athletes because of race.

The suspension means that South African athletes—both white and colored—will be barred from competition in all international events and non-South African athletes will not be allowed to compete in South Africa.

The IAAF council said it put forward the resolution because the IAAF wanted to follow the International Olympic Committee (IOC) which has already expelled South Africa from the International Olympic movement.

The South African IAAF delegate, speaking against the resolution, told the congress that "progress has been made" toward integration in the sports field.

"We have no part in political matters and I'm very sorry to hear that we will be penalized in spite of the fact that we have nothing to do with politics," the delegate said.

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LOOK MA, NO SKI—Ricky McCormick of the United States loses right ski in U.S.-versus-Europe water skiing meet in England.

Intrepid to Defend Cup

By Steve Cady

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 31 (NYT).—"Well done,"

With those words, the American Cup committee informed the world last night that Intrepid would defend yachting's most cherished trophy against Greta II of Australia.

By then, Bill Ficker and the crew of Intrepid didn't have to be told. They already had seen the "little white boat"—the launch that carries the seven-man committee on its fateful missions—stop at the nearby dock where Valiant is berthed. There was a touch of autumn in the air, the end of a long summer.

Bob McCullough, skipper of Valiant and main contributor to that yacht's syndicate, was thanked for his efforts. Then the launch proceeded to the Intrepid.

Home from dozens of pleasure cruises, Intrepid's crew was the green-jacketed Intrepid crew as the committee members, dressed in formal navy blue yachting garb, climbed onto the white-hulled sloop's deck to deliver the official word.

Intrepid, the redesigned 1967 Cup defender, thus will become only the second yacht in 100 years of challenges to defend the Cup twice. Columbia made successful defenses in 1899 and 1901. Intrepid will open the 31st defense on Sept. 15 against Greta II.

The selection came after Intrepid had beaten Valiant for the sixth straight time during these final trials to pick a defender. The margin was one minute 51 seconds, and the breeze, from the southwest, got up to 15 knots.

"I didn't think the putt would go in," Nichols said later. "But it gave me great satisfaction to win. It sounds funny to say that the money isn't the big thing, but after you haven't won in a long time, there's a certain barrier."

McLaren Team Wins Can-Am

ELKART LAKE, Wis., Aug. 31 (NYT).—Peter Gethin of England, the newest member of the McLaren team, won the Road America Can-Am here yesterday in circumstances so controversial that his own team manager protested the result.

The manager, Teddy Mayer, contended that the winner should have been the star driver of the team, Denis Hulme, a New Zealander based in England. Hulme actually finished in first place but was disqualified for having released his stalled engine with a push-start by "popping" or "dropping" the clutch while being pushed.

It took more than two hours after the race was over to settle the winner. In the end, stewards of the Sports Car Club of America, which sanctioned the Can-Am, declared McLaren's Challenge Cup N.Y. McLaglen-Chevrolet.

Gethin and Hulme drove the famous bright orange McLaren M2D-Chevrolet sports racing cars, designated group seven. Gethin's time for the 200-mile race was one hour 54 minutes, for an average speed of 105.016 miles an hour.

After all the palaver over the order of finish after Gethin was second, Bob Bondurant of Ontario, Calif., a former grand prix driver who has come out of retirement, driving a Lola-Chevrolet; third, David Causey of Carmel, Ind.; Lola-Chevrolet; fourth, Gary Wilson of Towanda, Kans.; Lola-Chevrolet; fifth, Tony Dean of England, Porsche 906; sixth, Bob Brown of Huntington, N.Y.; McLaglen-Chevrolet.

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Nichols Triumphs In Dow Jones Golf

By Lincoln A. Werden

CLIFTON, N.J., Aug. 31 (NYT).—For a moment, the ball hesitated at the rim of the cup, when it fell in and Bobby Nichols won the \$60,000 first prize in the 200,000 Dow Jones Open. The birdie at the 72nd hole yesterday gave Nichols, who classifies himself as a club professional, a final round of 69, a 72-hole aggregate of 276 and a one-stroke margin over Labron Harris Jr.

A few minutes earlier, Harris had sunk a seven-footer for a birdie at the same green for a two-under-par 70 and a 27 total at the Upper Montclair Country Club course.

Still out, playing back in the final pairing, Nichols, a former P.G.A. champion, was in a tie at 11 under par with Harris, who has yet to win on the pro circuit. A par at the last green would have meant a tie and a sudden-death playoff.

But Nichols stroked the 14-footer and saw the ball momentarily stop, then, to his own amazement, drop in. He threw his hands to his head as his putter flew away and he realized the richest golf plum offered in this country was his.

"I didn't think the putt would go in," Nichols said later. "But it gave me great satisfaction to win. It sounds funny to say that the money isn't the big thing, but after you haven't won in a long time, there's a certain barrier."

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Gethin and Hulme drove the famous bright orange McLaren M2D-Chevrolet sports racing cars, designated group seven. Gethin's time for the 200-mile race was one hour 54 minutes, for an average speed of 105.016 miles an hour.

After all the palaver over the order of finish after Gethin was second, Bob Bondurant of Ontario, Calif., a former grand prix driver who has come out of retirement, driving a Lola-Chevrolet; third, David Causey of Carmel, Ind.; Lola-Chevrolet; fourth, Gary Wilson of Towanda, Kans.; Lola-Chevrolet; fifth, Tony Dean of England, Porsche 906; sixth, Bob Brown of Huntington, N.Y.; McLaglen-Chevrolet.

Vikings Beat Jets as Joe Sees Action

Dolphins Snap Colts' Preseason Streak

McLain Asks to be Traded

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Minnesota Vikings, with Gary Cuozzo throwing three first-half touchdowns, passed, riddled the New York Jets, 52-21, last night in a National Football League preseason game as Joe Namath made an uneventful 1970 debut.

Namath, who missed New York's first three preseason games while deciding whether to play football, appeared in only ten plays in the second quarter with the Vikings already in front, 21-0.

He missed his first four passes, completed two and had 42 yards net passing.

Cuozzo, meanwhile, wasted little time in powering the Vikings to a 31-0 halftime lead, hitting nine of 16 passes for 203 yards.

He connected with Bob Grim on a 42-yard touchdown. Gene Washington for 74 yards and John Bessley for 19 yards.

Dolphins 20, Colts 13

MIAMI, Aug. 31 (AP).—Miami punched Baltimore's 11-game preseason streak Saturday night as former Colt coach Don Shula beat his old team, 20-13, before a record crowd of 76,712.

The Dolphins won their fourth game as Baltimore dropped its first preseason battle since 1968.

Bob Griese fired a 20-yard scoring pass to tight end Larry Seiple to give Miami a 7-3 lead, and the Colts never caught up.

The final Colt threat was snuffed out when 250-pound Bill Stanfill crushed running back Roland Moss at the Miami 29 on fourth down and one with five minutes left.

It was the largest crowd to watch the Dolphins, a 3-10-1 patsy last season, topping the 68,125 that watched Shula's Colts beat Miami, 22-13, two years ago.

Packers 37, Raiders 7

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 31 (AP).—Seven pass interceptions and two fumble recoveries enabled Green Bay to crush Oakland 37-7 yesterday before a frequently booing crowd of 53,395.

This second-ever match between the two clubs—the first was Green Bay's 1968 Super Bowl victory—gave the Packers a 2-0-1 National Football League exhibition record, Oakland now is 1-3.

Packer quarterback Bart Starr played only the first period and completed three of five pass attempts. One was for a touchdown and another set up a touchdown.

McLaren Team Wins Can-Am

ELKART LAKE, Wis., Aug. 31 (NYT).—Peter Gethin of England, the newest member of the McLaren team, won the Road America Can-Am here yesterday in circumstances so controversial that his own team manager protested the result.

The manager, Teddy Mayer, contended that the winner should have been the star driver of the team, Denis Hulme, a New Zealander based in England. Hulme actually finished in first place but was disqualified for having released his stalled engine with a push-start by "popping" or "dropping" the clutch while being pushed.

It took more than two hours after the race was over to settle the winner. In the end, stewards of the Sports Car Club of America, which sanctioned the Can-Am, declared McLaren's

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